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Historian's Report

1925

By

Lucius Warren Bartlett

Historian

of the

Society of the Descendants of Robert Bartlett
of Plymouth, Mass., Inc.

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Historian's Report

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By
Lucius Warren Bartlett
Historian

Society of the Descendants of Robert Bartlett of Plymouth, Mass., Inc.

The subject upon which I am privileged to address you today is both genealogical and historical and relates mainly to my original ancestors the Bartlett's, the Tower's, the Cole's, and the Tilson's. Mercer V. Tilson of South Hanson, Massachusetts, who compiled the Tilson Genealogy was a descendant of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett of Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was never married. His Bartlett connection was through Ruth Bartlett 4, Benjamin 3, Benjamin 2, Robert 1. Mercer V. Tilson was a charter member of the Bartlett society; was elected Vice President in 1909. He took a special interest in the erection of the Boulder Tablet at Manomet. His enduring monument is his book, "The Tilson Genealogy." He died at South Hanson, Massachusetts, May 29, 1912, age 75 years.

To quote, the Introduction of his book.

"All human beings not utterly savage long for some information about past times."—Lord Macauley.

"It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who are regardless of their ancestors . . . do not perform their duty to the world."—Daniel Webster's speech, Dec. 22, 1845.

"Reverence for parents is essential to a sound moral character." It follows that those who are indifferent and careless in this respect must lack some at least of the elements of a sound moral character. They are gone. As time passes on it is natural that we will more and more cherish their memory. I have labored to rescue from oblivion the names of those who have gone before us, and to place land marks where they resided: that those of us who now live, and those who come after us, may answer to the question: 'Who was your father?'

Rec'd aug 1-1978

Daniel Webster (he needs no titles of honor to mark his rank, for he was the embodiment of all that was great in man) said: "It is a noble faculty of our nature which enables us to connect our thoughts, our sympathies and our happiness with what is distant in place or time, and looking before and after to hold communion at once with our ancestors and our posterity. There is also a moral and philosophical respect of our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling. I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligations on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of our alliance with excellence which is departed; and a consciousness too, that in its acts and conduct, and even in its sentiments and thoughts it may be actively operating on the happiness of those that come after it.

Genealogical research in this country is quite different from that in England. There it is to connect one's self with distinguished families, or to ascertain one's right to title or estate. Here it can only be to connect themselves with the earliest, the best, the purest days of New England. Such studies must have good moral effect. We are carried back to a consideration of the high aims, pure mother's severe trials, and exhausting labors, and the noble character of the fathers of our commonwealth. We are led to a more just appreciation of our present privileges, and of those free institutions which cost so much sacrifice and suffering. Those men were not perfect, but they came to these inhospitable shores and founded institutions of government and religion which will never perish.

William, the Conqueror, gave the earldom of Chester to his nephew, Hugh Lupas, that monarch accompanied him as far as Malpas, where he invested him with the sovereignty of the country, and the Earl then marched toward Chester and took the city after having been thrice repulsed. In 1724 his remains were found in the chapter house of the Cathedral encased in stone in undisturbed security, over six hundred years, wrapped in leather; at the head of the coffin a stone, his name cut thereon. His sword is in the British Museum, and is nearly four feet long and heavy as to require much strength to brandish it. He died in 1101.

The castle at Chester was built by William the Conqueror, and occupied by Sir Hugh Lupas. The Barony of Malpas was given to Robert of Malpas, son of Hugh of Normandy. In which Barony was Tilston.

The religious and political persecutions in the reign of James 1st which drove the Puritans from the Kingdom in 1620, and forced them "for conscience sake to find a new home in the bleak and almost unknown shores of New England," continued to operate for a long period. Many obstacles were interposed in the reign of Charles 1st, and by the influence of Archbishop Laud, orders of council were passed compelling those who wished to emigrate to take the oath of supremacy and allegiance. It was

the exercise of this arbitrary power which has furnished us with the means of determining at what period our forefathers left England, and in many cases the places, and whence they came, and their ages and occupations; as the certificate of the administration of the oath was recorded in the office, it was found in the augmentation office Westminster Hall in 1842. It contains names of persons permitted to embark at the port of London after Christmas, 1634. It is quite evident that Edmund Tilson and family came in one of those vessels, where the list of passengers were not given by names, and previous to Sept. 3, 1638, when he was recorded at Plymouth, New England.

In the absence of any record as to when Edmund Tilson and wife Joane left England, or arrived in New England, we can only form conclusions from the first records at Plymouth, Mass., when he applied to the court Sept. 3, 1638, for land at Woeberry Plaine, the same year on Oct. 1, the court granted him five acres. (The new county buildings are on Woeberry Plaine.)

Ancestry of William the Conqueror, who became ruler of England after the battle of Hastings in 1066.

King Charles conferred on Rollo, one of the most celebrated Norman leaders of the Duchy, since called Normandy.

Rollo was a Dane, died in 931, married Poppa, a daughter of Berengrius, Count of Bayeuk, had William 2, Duke of Normandy, married Adela, daughter of Hubert, Count of Seulis.

William 2 and Adela had

Richard 3, Duke of Normandy, died in 960, married Gunora, daughter of a Danish Knight, had

Richard 4, Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Good, married three times, first Judith, daughter of Duke of Brittany, and had

Robert 5, Duke of Normandy. He died in 1035 and had

William 6, King of England, surnamed the Conqueror. He was born at Falaise October 14, 1024. He died September, 1087. William 6 was illegitimate, but Robert 5 acknowledged him as a son.

Ancestry of Matilda, who became the wife of William the Conqueror.

Pippin	1	of London died 639
	2	
Pippin	3	Charles 4, Pippin 5, Charlemange 6
Louis De DeConnaire	7,	772, 844
Charles the Bold	8,	923, 977

Charles in Andacer 9, Baldwin the Bold 10, died 918. Arnulf or Arnold 11, Baldwin 12, died 961, Arnulf 13, died 989, Baldwin 4, 14,

Baldwin 5, 15. Matilda 16, daughter of Baldwin 5 of Flanders, married William the Conqueror October 14, 1024. Died September 9, 1087.

William 6, the Conqueror, King of England, and his wife Matilda had 9 children.

Gungreda 7, fifth child, married William De Warren 4, first Earl of Warren and Surrey.

The Norwegians, Swedes and Danes, by a united effort, were successful in forming a settlement in the northern part of France called Newstria, from which circumstance that part of the country acquired the name of Normandy. This settlement was made about the year nine hundred.

A Danish Knight had six children.

Herfastus 2 married Walter De St. Martin.

Walter De St. Martin and Herfastus 2 had William De Warren 3, Earl of Warren in Normandy. He married a daughter of Ralph De Torta and had William De Warren 4, the first earl of Warren and Surrey, who married Gungreda, daughter of William the Conqueror, had William de Warren 5, married Isabel, third daughter of Hugh the Great Earl Vermandoies.

William, sixth Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror, became Ruler of England after the battle of Hastings 1066.

William De Warren 4th Earl of Normandy having married Gungreda, the fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, and fifth child, was the first Earl of Warren, and Surrey, to set foot on English soil. He took an important part in the battle of Hastings and his services were so highly estimated by the Conqueror that he gave Earl William lands in almost every county in England, more than two hundred Lordships.

The discovery of the remains of William and Gungreda, at Lewes, county of Sussex, England, the noble founder and foundress of the Priory, an account of which was presented to the British Archaeological Association in 1845 by M. A. Cover, from which this extract is taken. The discovery was made October 28, 1845. At a distance of about two feet from the surface the workmen met with an oblong coffer or chest surrounded with caen stones and containing bones of a human body. On carefully removing this from the surrounding soil, and cleaning away the earth from the lid, great was the astonishment and delight of the spectators to find legibly inscribed upon the upper end the word in ancient character of Gungreda. Meanwhile the excavation proceeded and soon brought to light a second coffer, slightly larger than the other and inscribed William, which there required no great historian in assigning to William De Warren. From an examination of the bones the height of the Earl appeared to have been about six feet one or two inches and that of the Countess five feet eight inches, a remarkable stature for a woman.

From the foregoing it is quite evident that William De Warren, fourth Earl of Normandy, and his wife Gungreda, were the original progenitors of the Warrens of England, which were very numerous. It would be a difficult matter to trace the ancestral line of Richard Warren of Greenwich in Kent, England, who came to Plymouth, Mass., on the Mayflower in 1620, and verify it. And yet who can prove that Richard Warren the Mayflower passenger was not a descendant of some branch of William De Warren 4, the first of the name who came into England at the time of William the Conqueror and married his daughter Gungreda?

I am quoting from a newspaper Article, memo 6586, H. B. Sept. 10, 1917, "a few items about the Dukes of Normandy before the Conqueror and about the Count's Daughter Poppa." During the reign of Harold Fairhair, the first King of Norway 850-933, Ragnvald, Earl of More, of Norway, married Hildare, daughter of Harolf of Denmark. Their second son Rolf was the founder of Normandy. Owing to his acts as a pirate, Rolf was banished from Norway by its King. He invaded Northern France, captured Bayeux, killing its Count Berenger, and carried off the Count's daughter Poppa and married her—Danish fashion—which was merely a private agreement, without sanction of the Church. In 912, Charles the Simple of France 870-929 agreed to cede to Rolf part of Northern France if Rolf would embrace Christianity and marry Gelata, Charles's daughter. So Rolf put away Poppa, was baptized and married Gelata, but had no child by her, and at her death took back Poppa, the mother of his children. Poppa may have descended from Charlemagne, but the line is not clear.

Richard, the Fearless, third Duke of Normandy 933-996, had by Gannora, daughter of Herdatus of Denmark, Richard the Fearless and Gannora were married after the birth of their children. He had many children. Most of the nobility of Normandy and consequently of England, were descendants of Herdatus, father of Gannora.

Richard, the Fearless, had by Gannora 986-1026, Richard the Good 986, 4th Duke of Normandy. He married three times, first Judith 1068, daughter of Geoffrey 1, Count of Brittany. Freeman says that William De Warren, 4th Earl of Warren and Surrey, was a descendant of Herdatus 2 of Denmark, who was the father of Gannora, wife of Richard the Fearless, third Duke of Normandy.

The Robert Bartlett Society, Inc., never claimed to be a Mayflower descendant Society. It does not know and never claimed to know who were the parents of Richard Warren, the Mayflower passenger.

All we claimed is; that the descendant of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett of Plymouth, Mass., are Mayflower descendants, through Mary Warren, a daughter of Richard Warren, who married Robert Bartlett, in Plymouth, Mass., in 1628. This last statement is a fact of record.

Richard Warren, the first of the name in America, sailed from Plymouth, England, on the Mayflower September 6, 1620. He was not of the Leydon Company, but joined the Pilgrims from London, and was one of the signers of the Compact framed in the cabin of the Mayflower, in Cape Cod Harbor. Under the division of lands, 1623, his apportionment fell in the North side of the town, and under those who came in the Ann were on the other side of the town towards Eeele River, where he made his home.

The Warren Homestead is opposite the Hotel Pilgrim on the road to Manomet, where he died in 1628. He married in England Elizabeth

(Her maiden name not known) who followed him to Plymouth on the Ann 1623 accompanied by her daughters. A study of the early Plymouth records leads to the conclusion that Mrs. Warren was a woman of force and social position and therein usually spoken of as Mistress Elizabeth Warren, a designation by no means common. Their children were Mary, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth, Abigail, Nathaniel, and Joseph. Total 7.

I have a record (Ref.-Brewster Genealogy) that Richard Warren of the Mayflower was born in England 1580. A record of his age at the time of his death in Plymouth in 1628 would determine definitely the year of his birth. He married in England in 1605.

The eldest daughter, Mary Warren 2, was born 1610 or before 1612. We have left then between 1612 and 1620, eight years for the birth of the other four daughters, an average date of two years, which I have found the usual average in families of six to ten children in the 16th century. Elizabeth Warren, wife of Richard, died in Plymouth October 2, 1673, age 90 years, making her born in England in 1583, and Richard Warren, her husband, three years her senior.

The two sons Nathaniel 2, and Joseph 2, were born in Plymouth between 1623 and 1628.

James Cole 1, at Highgate, a suburb of London, England, born 1600, married in 1624, Mary Lobel, daughter of the noted botanist and physician, Matthieu Lobel.

Their first two children were James 2 and Hugh 2, probably born in London. They came to Saco, Maine, in 1632, and the following year, 1633, located in Plymouth, Mass., where he was admitted as a freeman the same year. He was known as a sailor. He was the first settler of and lived upon what is still known as Cole's Hill, the first burial ground of the Pilgrims.

James Cole 2, son of James 1, born 1625, London, England, married 1st Mary Tilson 2, married second Abigail Davenport, had John Cole 3, son of second wife, born March 16, 1660.

A foot note in the Tilson Genealogy says:

Next to the Baptist Church on Leyden Street, Plymouth, is the site of the tavern of James Cole 1. He kept tavern from 1638 to 1660. It is probable that James Cole 2 continued to keep the house, as Judge Samuel Sewell in his diary 1697 says: "I lodge at Cole's, also March 8, 1698, while attending court at Plymouth."

Edmund Tilson 1 died at Plymouth October 23, 1660, his widow, Joane Tilson, married Giles Rickard May 20, 1662. From the fact that Giles Rickard married 2nd Hannah, widow of John Churchill, in 1669, it is evident Joane Tilson died between 1662 and 1669.

John Cole 3, son of James Cole 2, born March 16, 1661, married 1st Patience Barber, 2nd Susanna Gray. John Cole 3 and Susanna Gray had son, Joseph Cole 4, born Feb. 4, 1706.

John Cole 3 was a resident of Plympton after June 4, 1707. Robert Ransom sold to John Cole 3, fifteen acres of land on the north of brook out of Doty's meadow. This seems to have been his homestead in Plympton. Joseph Cole 4, son of Joseph Cole 3, married Mary Stephens, intentions published January 28, 1729, has son Ephriam Cole 5, born in Plympton 1731, married Hannah Ranrall, about 1752-3. Ephriam 5 was at Easton in 1755, afterwards lived at North Bridgewater, where he died in 1775 age 44. Hannah (Randall) Cole died in 1787, age 51. Ephriam 5 had daughter, Zilpha Cole 6, born December 17, 1754, married in Bridgewater May 7, 1772, Edward Bartlett 5 of Stoughton. This was the junction point of the Bartlett and Cole line.

From the Tower Genealogy I note the following:

John Tower 1, son of Robert and Dorothy (Damon) Tower, baptized May 17, 1609, married Margaret Ibrook Feb. 13, 1638-9 in Charlestown, Mass. She was born in England, date not known, and was daughter of Richard Ibrook. They had ten children, all born in Hingham, Mass. John Tower 1, died in Hingham, Mass., February 13, 1701-2, age 92 years 9 months. Margaret (Ibrook) Tower died in Hingham, Mass., May 15, 1700, age about 83.

John Tower 1 was born in the Parish of Hingham, in the County of Norfolk in the Eastern part of England.

An examination of the Parish records shows the following entries: Robert Tower and Dorothy Damon were married August 31, 1607. John, child of Robert Tower, was baptized May 14, 1609.

Dorothy, wife of Robert Tower, was buried Nov. 10, 1629.

Robert Tower was buried May 1, 1634.

This is the whole record of the family as found in the Hingham Parish Records and the name of Tower is nowhere else found in them and all attempts to find the ancestry of Robert Tower have been unsuccessful.

At this point, I quote from Thomas Edward Bartlett's book, "The Bartletts." The origin of the name does not appear to be known. Its existence at such a remote period would seem to prevent any intelligent supposition as to the way it first originated.

"All persons in this country, named Bartlett, are without doubt of Norman ancestry. There is a large estate at Stopham, Sussex, England, consisting of some thousands of acres, which has been in possession of the Bartletts for hundreds of years. From junior members of this family in former times, came the first settlers on these American shores. The Ancestral Mansion was built in 1309, and is a noble building of stone. Near it, stands the old Norman Church, built by the family in the Thirteenth century, and on the stone floor, along the aisles of the church, are marble slabs with inset figures of brass, showing a regular succession of Bartletts, from John, who died in 1428, to Colonel George Bartlett, or Barttelot, as the name was spelled in early times, who died in November, 1872, aged 84 years. Here have the Bartletts lived since the time of the Norman invasion. The first of the family was Adam Barttelot, an esquire in the retinue of Brian, a Knight, and they came into England with William, the Conqueror, and fought at Hastings. Both were granted lands. In the Fifteenth century, a castle appears as the crest of the coat of arms which was granted by Edward, the Black Prince, to John Barttelot, for taking the castle of Fontenoy, in France. In the Sixteenth century, a swan was added, and granted, by the Garter King of Arms. Since that time, the crest is double a castle, and swan. The original coat of arms of the family was three open, lefthand, falconer's gloves, with golden tassels about the wrist. The coat of arms now in use is very elaborate, representing different coats of arms of families who have intermarried with the Barttelots. The quarterings of Smith, Musgrave and Boldero, were added in 1875, when Sir Walter B. Barttelot, the present representative of the family, was created a baronet."

I will mention here that when I asked Mr. Lord, President of the Pilgrim Hall Association, at his home in Plymouth, for the privilege of placing the Bartlett "Coat of Arms" in Pilgrim Hall, he replied, Robert Bartlett did not have a coat of arms. I said true, and for that matter none of the pilgrims had one,—they were not members of the nobility, and for that reason the Robert Bartlett Society adopted the original coat of arms of the family to avoid any controversy in the future. After consulting some books he said, if we would incorporate that proviso in the history and description, we might place it there, to which I agreed, thanked him and bowed myself out. I had it framed with its history on one side and its description on the other, and placed it in Pilgrim Hall,

and a duplicate is placed in the Bartlett Memorial Hall at Manomet, Mass.

Thus far I have traced the line of three of the four of my original ancestors, the Tilson and the Cole line to Plymouth, Mass., and the Tower line to Hingham, Mass. The fourth is my Bartlett line. I have been asked several times, "Is there a Bartlett Genealogy?" Strictly speaking there is none. Only four small books have ever been published relating to the Bartlett's. Three of the four are out of print and difficult to find a copy on sale. To enumerate, Memorials of Robert Lawrence and Robert Bartlett, and their descendants, by Hiram Bartlett Lawrence, of Holyoke, Mass., dated October 18, 1888. Genealogical and Biographical Sketches of the Bartlett family in England, and America, by Levi Bartlett, of Warner, New Hampshire. The Bartletts, Ancestral, Genealogical, Biographical, comprising an account of the American Progenitors of the Bartlett family by Thomas Edward Bartlett, Press of the Stafford Printing Company, New Haven, Conn., 1892. The fourth book is the History of the Society of Descendants of Robert Bartlett of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Incorporated. The first three books mentioned are mainly devoted to a record of the descendants in their own line, from their original ancestor in this country, Levi Bartlett from Richard Bartlett, with his family at Newbury, Mass., before 1635; Thomas Edward Bartlett was a descendant of John Bartlett, and his wife Sarah, at Weymouth, Mass., before 1666. His book is the most informing of the three first mentioned. Thomas Edward Bartlett, on Page 88, gives a list of twenty-three (23) Bartletts who had arrived in this country previous to 1700, all of which are presumed to have emigrated from England. Nearly all of the twenty-three enumerated in the list are known to have descendants. Robert Bartlett of Plymouth (1623) was the first of the name. The Bartletts in this country are legion. A genealogy of the Bartletts would be an Herculean task and cost a mint of money. I receive letters from people who were born Bartlett, asking to know on which branch of the Bartlett tree they hang. The Mayflower compact, and its signers, by George Ernest Bowman, says there were only one hundred and four (104) Mayflower passengers and gives a list of the 50 passengers from whom descent can be proved, also a list of the 54 from which we cannot prove descent. In the 50 list I find only one surname that has an incorporated Society, "The Alden Kindred."

The Society of descendants of Robert, and Mary (Warren) Bartlett are incorporated from the fact that at the second annual meeting of the Society held at Hotel Crescent, White Horse Beach, Manomet, Mass., on August 27, 1909, a letter was received from Mr. Charles H. Warren of Providence, R. I., a descendant of both Richard Warren, and Robert Bartlett, in which he gave the Society permission to place a monument to mark the site of the home of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett, which was situated on Mr. Warren's land at the South end of the old Richard Warren Homestead lot, near the little pine hills. One condition

was the Bartlett Society should be incorporated. Mr. Mercer V. Tilson, our Vice President, looked up all the land records, made surveys of the land, and a map drawing of the same, which upon careful examination by Mr. Warren, was accepted as conclusive evidence that we were right in respect to our claim.

The first meeting of the subscribers to the agreement of association to constitute a corporation by the name of "Society of the Descendants of Robert Bartlett of Plymouth, Massachusetts, was held pursuant to notice in the city of Boston, December 11, 1909. Lucius W. Bartlett was chosen Chairman of the meeting, Ermina Bartlett Suhanek was elected temporary Clerk, and after being duly sworn, presented to the meeting a set of by-laws which was unanimously adopted. Officers were then elected as provided for in Article 1, section 1, of the by-laws: President—Lucius Warren Bartlett, Hartford, Conn.; First Vice-President—Mercer V. Tilson, South Hanson, Mass.; Second Vice-President—Charles H. Bartlett, Dorehester, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer—Ermina Bartlett Suhanek, Holyoke, Mass.; Historian—Sarah S. Bartlett, Roxbury, Mass.

On December 30, 1909, the Charter was adopted, showing the steady determination of the Society to rivet closely the household. "Therefore be it known that whereas Lucius W. Bartlett, Ermina D. Bartlett Suhanek, Charles H. Bartlett, Sarah S. Bartlett, Anna B. Johnson and Warren Tower Bartlett having associated themselves with the intention of founding a corporation and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this Commonwealth, in such ease made and provided as appears from the Certificate of the proper officers of said Corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office.

"Now, therefore, I, William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said Lucius W. Bartlett, Ermina D. Bartlett Suhanek, Mercer V. Tilson, Charles H. Bartlett, Sarah S. Bartlett, Anna B. Johnson and Warren Tower Bartlett, their associates, and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of Society of the Descendants of Robert Bartlett of Plymouth, Massachusetts, with powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions which by law appertain thereto.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the great seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereunto affixed this thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine."

WILLIAM M. OLIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF BRIDGEWATER, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASS.

Bridgewater proper was formerly a Plantation granted to Duxbury in 1645 as a compensation for the loss of territory they had sustained in the setting apart of Marshfield from them in the year 1640.

North Bridgewater, its connection with and its identity with the Parent Town, West Bridgewater, and of its having been set off from Duxbury, and the purchase from the Indians. The ancient town of Bridgewater, then comprising what is now North, East, West and South Bridgewater, or Bridgewater proper.

The town (Bridgewater) was the first interior settlement in the old Colony. The grant of the plantation was made in 1645, and the settlement was made in 1650.

The plantation was incorporated into a separate and distinct town in June, 1656. It was ordered that henceforth Duxbury's New Plantation be allowed to be a township of itself distinct from Duxbury, and to be called by the name of Bridgewater.

There are four villages in the Town: The Centre, Campello, Sprague and the West Shares.

The grant was considered but little more than the right to purchase.

Miles Standish, Samuel Nash and Content Southworth were appointed a committee to make the purchase from the Indians, which they did. This contract is said to have been made on what is called Saehems Rock in East Bridgewater.

The inhabitants of Duxbury nominated Captain Miles Standish, John Alden, George Soule, Constant Southworth, John Rogers, William Brett, Feofes in trust for the equal division and laying forth the said lands to the inhabitants.

Witness: that I, Assassineguino, Saehem of the Country of Peconocket, have given, granted, etc.

This Assassineguino was no other than Massasoit himself. This deed was written by Captain Miles Standish, and signed with the mark of the Saehem, and is still in existence. Miles Standish and others made this purchase for the trifling sum: seven cents, four hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose skins and ten and one half yards of cotton, the whole amounting to Thirty Dollars in value.

There were fifty-six proprietors each of whom held one share. Among them were William Bradford, one; John Bradford, one; John Rogers, one; Thomas Hayward, one; Miles Standish, one; Love Brewster, one; John Paybody, one; William Paybody, one; Edmund Hunt,

one; William Ford, one; Constant Southworth, one; Edmund Chandler, one; Moses Simmons, one; John Alden, one; Experience Mitchell, one; Rev. James Keith of Scotland, their first minister, one; Deacon Samuel Edson, of Salem, who erected the first mill in the town, one. Among those who did a large business in the town were Abel and Eliphat Packard and later Edwin H. Kingman.

The first lots taken up, the first house built, and the first improvements were made in West Bridgewater. The North part of the Town was not settled till after 1700.

Titicut Parish was formed from the Southwest part of the South Parish, with a part of Middleboro, Feb. 4, 1743.

West Bridgewater (the Old Town) was incorporated February 16, 1822; the east was incorporated June 14, 1823, by the name of East Bridgewater; the South, with Titicut, remained with the old name, Bridgewater.

The Town Records, which had for one hundred and sixty-six years remained principally at the West, were transferred to the South or Bridgewater.

On a petition in the House of Representatives June 24, 1738, by citizens of Bridgewater, are the following names familiar in the early settlement of Cummington, Mass.

John Kingman, 2d	Charles Snell
John Kingman, 3d	Zachery Snell
Henry Kingman	William French, Jr.
Isaac Kingman	William French
David Packard	Joseph Pettingill
Solomon Packard	Joseph Richards
James Packard	Robert Hayward
David Packard, Jr.	David Cobb, Jr.
John Packard	Marcus Shaw
Seth Packard	Newton Shaw
William Packard	Zeba Thayer
Zacheus Packard	Daniel Bryant
Abiel Packard	

Of the ten surnames mentioned in this list at least one or more came from Bridgewater to Cummington.

It is said that not more than one third of the original fifty-six proprietors ever removed and became inhabitants of their new settlement. The last settled part of the town was the North, which was not until after 1700.

West Bridgewater (the Old Town) was incorporated Feb. 16, 1822.

The East was incorporated June 14, 1823, by the name of East Bridgewater, the south with Titicut remained with the old name Bridgewater. The Town Records, which have for 166 years remained principally at the West, were transferred to the South or Bridgewater.

The Plantation was incorporated into a separate and distinct town in June, 1656.

Ordered that henceforth Duxbury's New Plantation be allowed to be a township of itself distinct from Duxbury and to be called by the name of Bridgewater.

I should judge by these records that the Plantation incorporated 1656 consisted of North, West, East and South Bridgewater and Titicut and previous to 1656 were a part of Duxbury, and the records kept at Duxbury or Plymouth and after 1656 at Bridgewater.

The west was called the North Parish until its connection with and identity lost in the Parent Town or West Bridgewater. The Rev. John Porter was ordained as pastor of the Fourth Church in Bridgewater, October 15, 1740. David Packard, provided for the ordination, for which he had twenty-nine pounds and ten shillings. Bridgewater proper is bounded on the North by Stoughton, on the East by Abington and East Bridgewater, the South with Titicut, remained with the old name Bridgewater and on the West by Easton.

John Alden of the Mayflower was one of the original settlers of Bridgewater.

Joseph Alden 2 had his share of his father's property in Bridgewater and was an early settler there.

Isaac Alden 3 settled in East Bridgewater.

"Not to know what took place before one was here," says Cicero, "is forever to remain a child, caring nothing for the memories of the past, and hoping nothing for the destiny of the future."

The Fords, the old Saxon Proprietors, lived at Stopham, Sussex County, England, before the Conquest. Brian, a Norman Knight, is on the Battle Abbott Roll, with his Esquire, Adam Barttelot, both being Officers and Gentlemen; both were granted lands at Stopham. The Fords lived at this same place. Brian, the Knight, assumed the name of Brian of Stopham. He was succeeded by his son, Richard of Stopham. After several generations, the male issue of the Ford family became extinct. The estate, or as it was called at that time, the Manor, fell into the hands of a daughter of the Fords. There is a tradition that after the marriage, first of the Stophams with the Fords, then of the Bartletts with the Stophams, that the family could ride on their own property from Stopham to Northam, about fourteen miles. The Bartletts had the right of keeping Swans on the river Arun, a right which a very few had. John

Bartlett was born early in 1300. The stone bridge across the Arun River was built in 1309. A pedigree of the Bartletts has been kept, down to Ada May, the youngest daughter of Colonel Walter B. Barttelot. She celebrated her 12th birthday in August, 1874, making her sixty-two years old at this date, 1924. John Bartlett, of Stopham, as you will see by the Pedigree in the fourteenth century, married the daughter of the Fords, and heiress of the Stophams, and thus came into possession of the whole property. This marriage in the fourteenth century, of John Bartlett, of Stopham, a descendant in the Stopham line of Adam Barttelot, of Stopham, with this daughter of the Fords, and heiress of the Ford Estate at Stopham, united the blood of the Norman Ancestry, and the Saxon English, so that the descendants of John Bartlett, and his Saxon wife, are about equally divided between the Normans and the English.

I quote here from the Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., by Davis, page 111: "John Ford came with his mother, brother William, and sister Martha, in the Fortune, 1621. William, brother of John, going back to England with his mother, returned and settled in Duxbury, Mass. By wife Ann, had William, Michael, Milicent, who married John Carver, and Margaret."

Davis says, page 52: "John Carver of Duxbury, married 1658, Milicent, daughter of William Ford."

I quote here some extracts from the Ford Genealogy, a small pamphlet compiled by George F. Ford of Blissfield, Michigan, in 1910, "Ancestors and Descendants of Ansel and Deborah (Tower) Ford":

"Andrew Ford 1, originally Foorde, was born in Weymouth, England, in 1632; was of Scotch parentage; came to Weymouth, Mass., at three years of age with his father John Ford, who came as a helper in the family of Henry Kingman." I think the John Ford who came to Plymouth in the Fortune 1621, and the John Ford who came to Weymouth, 1635, were of different families. The Fords, Lovells, Kingmans and Whitmarsh's, all Cummington people, came to Weymouth, Mass., in the same ship, March 20, 1635.

"Stephen Tower 6, born in Hingham, Mass., May 24, 1755, married Anna Bowker, of Scituate, Mass., April 21, 1776. He came to Cummington, Mass., May 7, 1780. They had thirteen children. Three born in Hingham; ten in Cummington. My grandmother on the Tower line was the 13th child. Stephen 6, and Anna (Bowker) Tower, had 84 grandchildren — that is going some. He built the Old Tower House in 1784. Hauled the lumber to build the house from Dalton, Mass., a distance of twenty miles, with a yoke of oxen. The nails were hand made by Hezekiah Ford 6. Three generations of Towers lived in the old Tower House; Deborah Tower, seventh child, was born there July 16, 1786. She lived with her parents until June 7, 1807, when she married Ansel Ford 7, the first son of Hezekiah Ford 6. He was born in Abington, Mass., Decem-

ber 29, 1759. He moved to Cummington with his father and grandfather, June 20, 1774, at fifteen years of age. He married Huldah Cobb, January 23, 1787. Ansel Ford 7, was born in Cummington, June 27, 1788. The preface to the Ford Genealogy signed by George F. Ford is dated Blissfield, Michigan, December 31, 1809, at age 71 years.

I am going to make a synopsis of the descendants of Ansel Ford 7, and his wife, Deborah Tower 7, because this Ford line reaches back to the old Saxon Britons of Stopham, Sussex County, England, before the Conquest, and became linked by marriage with the Bartletts of Stopham. Ansel Ford and Deborah had several children born in Cummington. Ansel Ford 7, started West with his wife and younger children. He arrived in Gorham, Lucas County (now Fulton County), Ohio, in the spring of 1841, with only five dollars in money. Many energetic people were going westward to build up new homes in a country which heretofore had been uninhabited by white men. He purchased one hundred and fifty acres of timber land. He died December 21, 1858. His wife Deborah died August 1, 1869.

Charles Ford 8, born Cummington, January 22, 1809, married Fidelis Bates of Cummington, May 20, 1835. They went to Ohio in the fall of 1850. Levi Bates Ford 9, born Cummington, March 19, 1836, went with his parents to Richfield, Ohio, in 1850. George Franklin Ford 9, born in Cummington, March 2, 1838, moved with his parents to Richfield, Ohio, in 1850. He married Sarah J. Walters of Riga, Michigan, November 14, 1861. After marriage, lived on his father's farm until the spring of 1868, when he moved on his farm in Riga, Michigan. He moved to Blissfield, Michigan, October 22, 1902. He was in the Civil War and compiled the Ford genealogy, which he terms a short history of Cummington in early days.

Hosea Ford 8, born Cummington, April 4, 1810, married Jermima Bates of Cummington, June 13, 1833. They moved to Gorham, Ohio, October 22, 1867. Otis Ford 8, born Cummington, January 5, 1812, married Orisa Tilson of Cummington, at Worthington, Mass., September 6, 1836. She was born December 9, 1814. They removed to Richfield, Ohio, in 1854.

Amos Ford 8, born Cummington, December 8, 1813, married Electa Ford, of Plainfield, Mass., July 10, 1839. She was born in Plainfield in 1817. They removed to Gorham, Ohio, in 1854. Lucius Ford 8, born Cummington, November 9, 1815. In 1838 he walked from his native town to Gorham, Ohio, arriving there with only \$2.50. Elmina Ford 9, born Cummington, Mass., March 11, 1818, moved with her parents to Gorham, Ohio, in 1841. Cyrus Ford 8, born Cummington, March 18, 1821, moved with his parents to Gorham, Ohio, in 1841. Eugene F. Ford 9, born Cummington, April 5, 1840, moved with his parents to Gorham, Ohio, in 1850. The Fords of Cummington surely contributed their share of the Pioneers to populate the state of Ohio.

The Ford Genealogy further says: "The State of Massachusetts, sold to John Cummings in the year 1762 a tract of land for 1800 pounds, which included the township of Cummington, and more lands. In September, 1764, the owners of the town agreed to give Charles Prescott one hundred acres of land if he would build a saw-mill on the north end of lot No. 45. This was the first mill in the town. It soon gave way to the more substantial and easily accessible mills built on the Westfield River, now Cummington village. The foundation of the old mill can yet be seen and a short distance from it is a clear spot of ground a few rods square, with a hollow place in the center, now grassed over. Nearby are some old apple trees and an old lilac bush. This is all that now marks the spot where Ansel Ford lived after he married Deborah Tower.

Most of their children were born here. Well up on the hill from the village is a large stone chimney. Here is where Hezekiah Ford 6 lived and where Ansel Ford was born.

CUMMINGTON, MASS.

As Historian of the Bartlett Society and a native of Cummington it is expected I would give some account of its history, and early settlers.

The sources from which the material has been obtained are very limited, and it is difficult to find any record, especially of the vital statistics. I have had an opportunity to copy from a small pamphlet entitled "Sketches and Biography of the Town of Cummington," published by the Author, H. E. Miller, of West Cummington, in 1881, as follows:

The history of the town commences with the sale of the township at auction June 2, 1762, to John Cuning of Worcester, for eighteen hundred pounds. Associated with him in the purchase were twenty-six others, though few of the Company ever became residents of the township. Its area included the present town of Cummington, with portions of the present towns of Plainfield and Windsor (date 1881), and was known as No. 5, being one of the ten townships sold at that time, June 2, 1762.

Cummington is situated in the western part of Hampshire County, Mass., eighteen miles from Northampton, the county seat. The Westfield river flows through the entire length of the town from west to east. From either side of the narrow valley rises to the height of several hundred feet, a series of hills belonging to the Hoosic range of the Green Mountain System. The larger portion of the farming population settled on the higher lands, while the several villages and manufacturing interests are within the narrow limits of the river valley. The town has no railroad connection. Williamsburg on the east, and Hinsdale on the west, being the nearest stations. The mail facilities were limited to a stage route, connecting the two stations mentioned. At the present time, 1925, there

is a State Highway from Northampton to Pittsfield, a distance of forty miles, completed in 1923, passing through Cummington in the river valley a distance of nine miles. There are three post offices. In the extreme eastern part of the town a small hamlet known as Swift River has a post office; Cummington Village, midway of the State Highway, has a post office, and West Cummington, also.

December 29, 1763, was the first division of lots. Samuel Farrer, No. 7, and 34. September 26, 1764, Second Division of lots, Samuel Farrer, Lot 35, First Division Lot 45. Stephen Farr, First Division Lot 28, May 15, 1765. Voted that Joseph Farr and several others be proprietors. In 1766 Jacob Melvin settled, being the eighth. May 20, 1767, voted to hire a Minister.

For nine years the meetings of the proprietors were held in Concord, Mass., but as the township was fast being settled it became necessary to transact business of this nature within the limits of the town. The first meeting was called by Charles Prescott, and John Cuming, Committee, to meet at the house of Stephen Warner, on Wednesday, June 19, 1771. Captain Daniel Reed was moderator, and William Ward, clerk. At this and subsequent meetings, the important subject seems to have been, finding of a suitable location for the Meeting House. Many sites were proposed and the controversy was not settled for many years. The settlers were too few and too poor to warrant the erection of any public edifice and the worship of the little community was carried on in houses of logs. It was not until the year 1793, one year before our poet, William Cullen Bryant, was born, that the first church was erected on the hill sides.

The First Congregational Church was organized soon after the settlement of the town, and until the erection of a suitable building meetings were held at private dwellings. The first church edifice was built in the year 1772, near the Four Corners, on land which in 1772 was very likely owned by Ebenezer Snell 4, who was then thirty-four years old. This building was removed to Meeting House Hill and for a number of years was the only place of worship in the town. The ministers of this church were Rev. John Hooker, Jesse Reed, Mr. Porter, Mr. Billings, Mr. Hotchkiss and Rev. James Briggs. Mr. Briggs was ordained in this place, July 7, 1779, several years after the first church edifice was built, and remained pastor of this church forty-six years, deriving his support from the whole town, each citizen being taxed according to his means. During this entire period Parson Briggs took an active part in all public affairs, opening town meetings, officiating at funerals and weddings and performing the duties now devolving on the school committee. In this connection we insert as an anecdote related by the late Dr. Royal Joy, who, while young, came before the Parson for examination as a teacher and was questioned as follows: "What is your name?" "Royal Joy." "Are your parents members of the church?" "Yes sir." "Very well, here is your certificate."

The Methodist Church. Rev. William Willcutt commenced religious meetings in the (Gospel Shop) old carding mill in Lightening Bug. Soon after 1830 quite a reformation followed and resulted in the formation of a society and the erection of a church at the corner near the residence of Stephen Benjamin. This society existed for about twelve years and promoted remarkable and phenomenal revivals. Here it was that a certain brother, with more religious zeal than education, used nightly to exhort and pray, commencing "O, Thou Great and Abominal Creator." and closing with a petition to an over-ruling power to introduct us to Heaven at last. Pastors: Reverends—Mr. Graves, Mr. Philo Hawkes and Mr. C. Mason.

August 18, 1835, a branch of the Latter Day Saints was established at Lightening Bug and was revived by Noah Packard in 1843. This church had sixteen members and prospered until the arrival of one Hyde with instructions to introduce polygamy. This revelation was not accepted by all, and Hyde with several of his followers emigrated to Salt Lake City, where he became one of Brigham Young's apostles.

The Baptist Church was organized in the East Village in 1821 with only fourteen members. The church was built in 1823. At the raising of the frame the laborers were stimulated in their endeavors by a barrel of rum. This church must have had a powerful influence upon the community, constant accessions augmenting its members to about three hundred. In later years the Society has been nearly extinct, and much active labor is necessary to regain its former influence. (This record was made in 1881.)

The Universalist Society was organized at the West Village about the year 1835. In 1845 a neat edifice was erected on land donated by Charles Shaw. Soon after the church was completed Rev. Almon W. Mason became their pastor. Mr. Mason was well known throughout the entire region, having taught music in this and adjoining towns for several years.

The West Cummington Congregational Church Society was organized and the church erected in 1839. In November, 1840, Rev. Joseph B. Baldwin became pastor of the church and remained with the society over sixteen years. In former years this society was large and prosperous, but death and removals have diminished its numbers.

The Second Congregational Church was organized at Cummington village July 1, 1839, by members of the First Church, who disliked to go so far to worship. The church was built and dedicated the same year, a beautiful knoll of sand being removed to allow its erection on the site purchased of Mr. Tissell. In former years this society was large and prosperous, but death and removals have reduced its numbers.

Unitarian meetings were formerly held at the East Village, though no church was built, and we do not learn that any minister of the denomination resided there.

There are many Spiritualists who have occasional meetings in various parts of the town. Among those who have labored in this section are several of the oldest speakers of the denomination.

This far, I have devoted considerable space to the history of the early churches of the town, for the reason that the early settlers were usually members of some one of the established churches in the town. Those who did not belong to some church were very few and generally classed as unregenerates. The larger portion of the farming population settled on the higher lands in the southwestern part of the town.

Edward Bartlett 5, son of Benjamin 4 and Hannah Stephens Bartlett, was born in Duxbury, Mass., February 17, 1744-45. He married first, Elizabeth Bliss, born February 1, 1746, and died April 15, 1771. No children. He married second, Zilpha Cole, May 7, 1772, of Bridgewater. He removed with his family from Stoughton to Cummington, Mass., in 1795. He had eleven children born in Stoughton, and the twelfth born in Cummington.

Edmund Tilson 7, born, Halifax, Mass. April 10, 1787, married November 7, 1807, Phebe Bartlett in Cummington. They had thirteen children. Welcome Tilson 7, brother of Edmund 7, born in Halifax, Mass., September 2, 1800, married August 27, 1829, Leah Towre of Cummington. They had five children, three born in Halifax and two in Cummington. He removed with his family from Halifax to Cummington between 1829 and 1831. Soon after the close of the war of the Revolution these four families removed from this section of Massachusetts to Cummington, which at that time was nearly an unbroken forest. They were Peter Tower 5, with ten children, from Hingham. Edward Bartlett 5, twelve children, from Stoughton. Edmund Tilson 7, from Halifax, 13 children. Welcome Tilson 7, from Halifax, five children. This colony of forty persons settled on land adjoining each other naturally intermarried more or less, as a result of which we have on our Roster, issued January, 1911, 450 names, 168 of whom are descendants of Robert Bartlett 1 and John Tower 1. 136 descendants of Robert Bartlett 1 and Edmund Tilson 1, and 84 who are descendants of all three of them. I received a letter from one member saying he was planning to come all the way from Chicago for the purpose of seeing what there is to the Bartlett, Tower, Tilson combination.

The Tilsons removed from Halifax to Cummington, and Edward Bartlett with his family of twelve children removed from Stoughton to Cummington in 1795. Seth Ames and Isaac Bird of Stoughton followed two of the daughters, Elizabeth and Zilpha, and took them back to Stoughton. The rest of the family remained in Cummington.

The Towers, Tilsons and Bartletts owned farms adjoining each other and their homes were less than a mile apart. Stephen Tower (6), son of Peter (5), married Anna Bowker of Scituate, April 21, 1776. They had 13 children and 84 grandchildren. Four of the children of Edward Bartlett married Towers and two of them married Tilsons.

Welcome Tilson, brother of Edmund (who owned and lived on the Bryant place for many years) married Leah Tower (7), whose mother was a Bartlett. From the foregoing five families, one Bartlett, one Tower and two Tilsons, have descended about 400 of the 600 Bartlett descendants we have on our mailing list, and more than 100 of them live within a radius of twenty-five miles of Springfield,—Springfield being the banner town in the State.

There is another Bartlett family, also descendants of Robert and Mary Warren Bartlett of Plymouth, who settled in West Cummington. Nathaniel Bartlett (7) married Sarah Lucas of Plymouth in 1808. They had two children born in Plymouth, Susan Bartlett (8) and Sarah Bartlett (8). When they moved to Cummington (between the second and third child—date unknown) they had ten more children, born in Cummington.

This Bartlett family deserves more than a passing notice. Nathaniel Bartlett (7) descended in a direct Bartlett line from Robert Bartlett (1) as follows:

Benjamin Bartlett (2), Samuel Bartlett (3). Samuel Bartlett (4), Judah Bartlett (5), Nathaniel Bartlett (6) down to Nathaniel Bartlett (7). Susan Bartlett (8) married Ira Dill—Sarah (8) married Samuel Hawley—Wealthy Bartlett (8) married James Mellen—Lucy Bartlett (8) married a Singleton—Lydia Bartlett (8) married Richard Knight. Helen Knight (9), daughter of Lydia Bartlett (8) and Richard Knight, married R. V. Wood. She was elected second vice president of the Bartlett Society in 1916 and re-elected in 1917. She died Nov. 10, 1917. Stephen Bartlett (8) married Lydia Ann Dill—Sarah Bartlett (8) married Samuel Hawley—Ivory Bartlett (8) married Charlotte Knight—Nathaniel Bartlett (8) married Helen Brown—Calvin Bartlett (8) married Martha Ford—Eliza Ann Bartlett (8) married Reed Barrows—Azell Bartlett (8) married Betsey West.

Peabody Bartlett (7), brother of Nathaniel (7), married Nancy Strong of Northampton, and they had a daughter, Elvira Bartlett (8), who married Rev. Rufus Stark, and they had daughter, Louise Ruth Stark (9), who married first William O'Brien, married second Henry Hodecker and had a son, Edward F. O'Brien (10).

Only four of the descendants of these twelve children ever became members of the Robert Bartlett Society:

Orson J. Mellen 9

Mrs. Blanche (Knight) Singleton 9

Mrs. Helen (Knight) Wood 9

Mrs. Mary F. Con 9

Welcome Tilson 7 from Halifax (as previously noted) removed with his family from Halifax to Cummington between 1829 and 1831. Welcome Tilson 7 bought December 10, 1834, of Austin Bryant and Adeline Bryant 25 acres, more or less, 100 acres, more or less, price \$2,250.00.

William Cullen Bryant bought April 3, 1865, of Welcome and Leah (Tower) Tilson the Bryant Homestead, price \$3,500.00.

The Bryant Homestead had been settled on Austin Bryant by his grandfather, Ebenezer Snell 4, before his death in 1813.

Welcome Tilson, therefore, owned and lived on the place 31 years.

Austin Bryant, born 1793, was 42 years old in 1865. William Cullen Bryant was born November 3, 1794, and was 71 years old when he bought the Bryant place in 1865. Ebenezer Snell 4 and his wife Sarah (Packard) both died in 1813, and the only heirs to the Snell Estate in Cummington were the daughter, Sarah (Snell) Bryant, and the grandchild, Austin Bryant; the rest of the family of Ebenezer 4 were all dead.

ANCESTRAL LINE OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

Stephen Bryant, from England 1632, married Abigail Shaw in 1645. She was a daughter of John Shaw, who came over previous to 1627, followed by wife Alice and children in 1632. The youngest child, Abigail, born England, married in 1645 Stephen Bryant 1. They had son, Stephen Bryant 2, who married Mehitable, who I am inclined to believe was born Packard.

To quote Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, page 253 to page 264 (eleven pages) is a record of 103 Packard families, each numbered numerically. Although I found several Mehitables in the bunch I found none that married a Bryant. It may be of interest to know that Samuel Packard 1 and his wife and children came from Windham near Hingham, England, in a ship called the "Diligent" of Ipswich, 133 passengers, John Martin, Master, and settled in Hingham, Mass., 1638. Thence came to West Bridgewater and died 1684, the date of his will.

Family 44 Abel Packard, son of John, family 15, married Esther Porter 1751, had son Abel born 1754, had daughter Esther born 1756, son Adam born 1758, daughter Lydia born 1760, Mary born 1764, Olive born 1767, son Theophilus born 1769. The family moved to Cummington. Theophilus settled as a Clergyman at Shelburne, Mass.

John Packard, family 48, son of Capt. Abel Packard, family 16, married Mehitable, daughter of Samuel Alden, in 1755. The family all went to Maine and had daughter Mehitable, 6th child, born about 1765.

Deane 1, born Taunton, England, had son, John Deane 2. Captain John Howard, from England 1643, had daughter, Jane Howard, who married Captain Nehemiah Washburn.

John Deane 2 had daughter, Sarah Deane 3, who married Jonathan Howard. They had son, Abiel Howard, who married Silence Washburn, daughter of Nehemiah and Jane (Howard) Washburn.

We will return now to Stephen Bryant 2, son of Stephen Bryant 1, who married a wife Mehitable ————— and had a son, Ichabod Bryant 3, who married Ruth Staples and had son, Dr. Philip Bryant. He married Silence, daughter of Dr. Abiel Howard and Silence Washburn. Had son, Dr. Peter Bryant, born at North Bridgewater, Mass., August 12, 1767.

ANCESTRAL LINE OF SARAH SNELL, WHO MARRIED DR. PETER BRYANT

Thomas Snell 1, born in England, settled in West Bridgewater, Mass., in 1665, and married Martha Harris. They had sons, Thomas 2, born 1671; Josiah 2, born 1674; Amos 2, born 1678.

Josiah Snell 2, born 1674, married in 1699 Anna Alden 3, daughter of John Alden 2, of Duxbury, Mass., and granddaughter of John Alden of the Mayflower, and Priscilla Mullins. William Mullins, the father of Priscilla, came in the Mayflower with his wife and two children, Joseph and Priscilla. William Mullins died Feb. 21, 1621, and his wife a few days before or after. His son Joseph died the same season.

Josiah Snell 2, and Anna Alden 3, had a son, Zachariah Snell 3.

Notes from Bridgewater Records by Experience Mitchell.

Zachariah Snell 3, born March 17, 1704, the first of the name in Bridgewater, Mass., an early settler in the North Parish. He married March 11, 1731, Abigail Hayward, born August 3, 1702. She was daughter of Joseph Hayward. This marriage of Zachariah Snell 3 and Abigail Hayward was the first link in the chain of the two families. They had a son, Ebenezer Snell 4, born October 1, 1738, at Bridgewater. He married April 5, 1764, Sarah Packard and removed to Cumington, Mass., in 1774.

The children of Ebenezer Snell 4 and Sarah Packard born at North Bridgewater were Samuel Snell 5, born April 26, 1766. Sarah Snell 5, born December 4, 1768, and Ebenezer Snell, Junior 5, born in 1771.

Dr. Peter Bryant, a young physician, came from Norton, Mass., to Cummington and married Sarah Snell 5, in 1792. The two eldest children, Austin and William Cullen, were born in a small frame house, the characteristic architecture which followed the log cabin, on top of a bleak hill nearly two miles from the present village. A small monument marks the spot on what was for many years the Parson Briggs' place. It is on the north side of the old hill road leading to the top of the Hill where the first Congregational Church stood. Nearly opposite on the south side of the road is what is known as the Dawes Cemetery.

The five other children of Dr. Peter Bryant were born in Cummington at what is now known as the Bryant Homestead. They were Cyrus 6, born July 12, 1798; Sarah Snell 6, born July, 1802; Arthur 6, born Nov. 28, 1803; Charity Louisa 6, born Dec. 20, 1805, and John Howard 6, born July 22, 1807.

SARAH SNELL'S LINE OF DESCENT FROM FRANCIS COOK

Francis Cook (1) and son, John, came in the Mayflower, 1620, while his wife, Esther ———, came in the Ann, 1623, accompanied by their three other children, Jacob, Jane, and Esther. Their fifth child, Mary Cook, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1626. Their daughter, Jane Cook (2), married about 1628 Experience Mitchell. He came in the Ann also and removed to Duxbury. They had daughter, Harriet Mitchell (3), who married Joseph Hayward, and their daughter Abigail Hayward (4) married Zachariah Snell March 11, 1731, and had son, Ebenezer Snell (4) born October 1, 1738, married April 5, 1764, Sarah Packard, and removed to Cummington, Mass., in 1774.

Their daughter, Sarah Snell (5), born December 4, 1768, married Dr. Peter Bryant in 1792.

Dr. Peter Bryant died Sunday, March 21, 1820.

Dr. Peter Bryant and Sarah Snell (5) were the parents of William Cullen Bryant, who married Fanny Fairchild June 11, 1821.

Sarah Snell Bryant came to Princeton, Illinois, in 1833 and stopped at her son's, Cyrus Bryant.

On the 17th of June, 1776, Ebenezer Snell, Jr. (5), an uncle of the poet, being in his father's cornfield, put his ear to the ground and heard a cannonading far away, which proved to be the onset at Bunker Hill. It was heard in a moral sense all over the land.

This Ebenezer Snell 5 volunteered and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

How many went from Cummington into the service is not recorded, but the names of ten of them who received a pension are still cherished in the grateful memories of their descendants.

To this secluded district No. 5, Mr. Ebenezer Snell 4, called both Deacon and Squire, took his family in 1774.

William Cullen Bryant had two daughters, Fanny and Julia. Fanny Bryant married Parke Godwin, who became associated with Mr. Bryant in social and business relations for many years.

William Cullen Bryant gave his daughter, Fanny Bryant, the upper or Snell place when she married Parke Godwin. Godwin had a daughter, Minnie Godwin, who married Frederic Goddard of New York. Fanny Godwin, a sister of Minnie Godwin, married a ——— White; after his death his widow, Mrs. Fanny White, bought the Dawes place of Daniel Dawes 3, son of Daniel 2, deceased, which joined the Bryant place on the North side.

William Cullen Bryant gave his daughter, Julia Bryant, the Bryant Homestead. She never married. Mrs. Minnie Goddard bought the Bryant Homestead in 1917, and thus came into possession of the whole property. Miss Julia Bryant went to Paris. I have no further record of her.

William Cullen Bryant had a summer place at Roslyn, Long Island, visited the Old Homestead in the Fall and resided in New York City in the Winter. The Goddards used the Bryant Place as a pleasure resort in Summer, as did Mrs. Fanny White the Dawes Place.

Charles Sumner, born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1811. Graduated from Harvard College in 1830 and from Cambridge Law School in 1834, was admitted to the Bar and commenced practice in Boston. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1851.

Luther B. Tilson 8, third child of Welcome and Leah (Tower) Tilson, born in Halifax, Mass., August 3, 1829, making him 21 years of age in 1850, when he cast his first vote. Charles Shaw of Cummington was the Free Soil Candidate for the Legislature at that time, and by a combination of what few democrats there was, Charles Shaw was elected by just one vote and Luther B. Tilson was very proud of his first vote that elected Charles Shaw and claimed the honor. It used to fill the Whigs with righteous indignation (it was not to be supposed they had any other kind). I can recall the time when only six Democratic votes were cast in the town and for the Free Soilers to take the Democrats into partnership to beat the Whigs was gall and wormwood to them, as they were the salt of the earth in their own estimation. My father voted the Free Soil ticket in 1840. I can remember the Fremont campaign of 1856, quite well. One of their slogans was: Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Men, Fremont and Victory.

Arunah Bartlett 7, born in Cummington March 30, 1797, married Amanda Tower 7 in February, 1825. She was born in Cummington July 25, 1800. Both were descendants of the Bartlett's and Towers, who settled on the hills in the southwest corner of Cummington, four towns forming the corner, Worthington south side of Cummington, Peru west side of Worthington and Windsor west of Cummington. Arunah Bartlett was a cousin of my father, and Amanda Tower was a cousin of my mother, for all of these four families in that neck of the woods were more or less related by marriage.

Stephen Tower 6 and Anna Bowker had 13 children, ten of whom lived to grow up and have families. My grandmother, Rhode Tower, was the 13th child.

Edward Bartlett 5 and Zilpha Cole had 12 children, 11 born in Stoughton, Mass., and the youngest in Cummington. Edward Bartlett 5 removed with his family from Stoughton to Cummington in 1795.

Edmund Tilson 7, born in Halifax, Mass., April 10, 1787, married Nov. 7, 1807, Phebe Bartlett 6 of Cummington. Phebe Bartlett 6 was a daughter of Edward 5 and Zilpha (Cole) and was one of the 11 children born in Stoughton of which no public record of their birth has ever been found. The only record was in Phebe Bartlett's sister Milly's Bible, who married Stephen Tower, one of those 13 Tower children, of whom my grandmother, Rhoda Tower, was the 13th child.

I never had any superstition regarding the number 13. I was born April 3rd, just escaping all fools' day.

Phebe and Milly Bartlett were sisters of my grandfather, Ephriam Bartlett 6, who married first Elizabeth Tilson, sister of Edmund, who married Phebe Bartlett, and of Welcome Tilson, who married Leah Tower. She was daughter of Ambrose Tower, who married Rachael Bartlett, another one of those 11 children of Edward Bartlett, born in Stoughton.

Of the 13 children born to Edmund and Phebe (Bartlett) Tilson the Tilson Genealogy, Page 360, says the first six were born in Cummington, the 7th Ephriam born in Halifax and the other six in Worthington. He owned land both sides of the line. The house that I knew stood on the Worthington side about 10 rods from the line. They attended the same school that I did and the Congregational Church that stood on the hill and were regarded as Cummington people.

Samuel Dawes, from Abington, Mass., came to Cummington about the year 1780. Three of his sons, Howland, Daniel and Mitchell, remained in Cummington and the others removed to Windsor. Howland was a physician, and by his genial nature endeared the hearts of the people to whose physical wants he ministered.

Mitchell had two sons, Francis H. Dawes, Esquire, now living at the Bryant place (1881), and Henry L. Dawes, who received his academic education at Cummington, and after completing his studies at College, located in the practice of law at North Adams. He was elected to Congress and ably represented his district during the Civil War. After the death of Hon. Charles Sumner in 1874, Mr. Dawes was chosen to fill his unexpired terms as United States Senator and in 1881 was re-elected to the same office.

Samuel Dawes (1) died November 5, 1794. His son, Daniel Dawes (2), succeeded his father on the Dawes place.

Nathaniel Tower 5, born in Hingham, Mass., December 1, 1772, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His name is on the payroll of Captain James Lincoln's Company stationed at Hingham. Nathaniel Tower 5 married Leah Tower 6 in Hingham October 18, 1770. She was daughter of Peter 5 and Deborah (Stowell) Tower.

Nathaniel Tower 5 died in Cummington April 9, 1810. Leah (Tower) Tower died in Cummington January 23, 1847, age 99 years, 2 months, 9 days.

A pension of \$66.66 per annum was granted to his widow, Leah Tower, December 9, 1845, with arrears to September 4, 1845, of \$966.57.

At the date of the certificate she had entered upon the ninety-ninth year of her age. In her affidavit Leah Tower says, "We were extremely poor and his wages would not support our family, and he was advised to move to the Western part of the state." He seems to have removed about 1780 and near this time a number of his relatives of the name of Tower, and many others of other names who were relatives, removed from Hingham, Cohasset, Weymouth and the vicinity to the Hill towns west of the the Connecticut River then, for the most part unoccupied, whence they became important factors in converting this wilderness into well cultivated and flourishing farms, rearing large families of sons and daughters, who in their turn have repeated the lessons of enterprise and industry, so thoroughly learned upon those hill tops and have gone out through successive generations to other fields to reclaim the wilderness, until the waves of the Pacific Ocean bar any further progress.

Nathaniel Tower 5 died at the home of Stephen Bartlett 6 in 1810, and his widow, Leah Tower 6, died there in 1847. Stephen 6 was one of those 12 children of Edward 5 and Zilpha Cole. He married Roxy Tower October 10, 1811. She was daughter of Nathaniel Tower 5 and Leah Tower 6. They had son, Ambrose Tower 6, born in Hingham November 2, 1777, who married Rachael Bartlett in Cummington in 1802. She was one of the 12 children of Edward 5 and Zilpha Cole.

Warren Tower 6, brother of Ambrose 6, born in Cummington July 9, 1789, married Rhoda Tower 7, April 1, 1817. She was born in Cummington November 26, 1795.

Warren Tower 6 died in Cummington May 26, 1834, age 44 years, 10 months and 17 days.

Rhoda Tower 7 died in Cummington August 2, 1833, age 37 years, 8 months and 7 days.

They were my grandparents on the Tower side. You will notice they died young and left a family of children as follows:

Salome 7, born in 1816; Sabrina 7, born 1820; Elmina 7, born 1822; Warren E. 7, born 1824; Lorenzo H. 7, born 1830. The children went to live with relatives.

Salome Tower 7 at the age of 16 went to live at Welcome Tilson's, at the Bryant Homestead, whose wife was Leah Tower 7, daughter of Ambrose Tower 6, and Rachael Bartlett 6. Sabrina Tower 7, at age of 14, went to live at Stephen Tower's 7, whose wife was Milly Bartlett 6, and sister of Rachael Bartlett 6. Elmina Tower 7, at age 11, went to live at the home of Marshall Miner 6 in Windsor, Mass. He was son of Johnathan Miner, who married Sally Tower 6, October 24, 1803. She was daughter of Nathaniel Tower 5 and Leah Tower 6.

Johnathan Miner and Sally Tower 6 had son, Marshall Miner 7. Sally Tower 6 was sister of Ambrose Tower 6, who married Rachael Bartlett 6 in Cummington in 1802.

Warren E. Tower at age of 9 went to live at the home of Norman Miner 7 in Windsor. He was a brother of Marshall Miner 7. Norman Miner 7 treated the boy Warren so badly he ran away to my father's house in Cummington, who had married his sister, Salome Tower. My father told Warren he need not go back, and the next day took his team and drove to Windsor for the boy's trunk and what belonged to him, and took occasion to tell Mr. Miner what he thought of him as a man, and of his conduct, just as calmly as he would eat his breakfast. Mr. Miner was so wrought up he ordered him out of his house and off of his common, but he got the goods just the same—that was the kind of a man my father was.

Lorenzo H. Tower, the youngest child, age 3 when his mother died, may have gone, with his sister Elmina, to Marshall Miner's.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF CUMMINGTON

At the annual town meeting in March, 1879, an appropriation was made for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the town's incorporation. An executive committee, consisting of influential citizens, was chosen to prepare for the holiday. Circulars were sent to former residents inviting them to return and join the festivities at their native town on Thursday, June 26th, 1879.

As the day approached the inhabitants engaged with interest in the enterprise, and old friends returned from distant lands to look again on the home of their childhood. At length the eventful day arrived, and notwithstanding the gloomy weather, a large concourse assembled in a pleasant grove on the upper Bryant place, and with banners and music welcomed the distinguished persons who participated in the exercises of the day.

After a select choir had sung a hymn composed for the occasion by John H. Bryant, W. W. Mitchell, President of the day, introduced Senator H. L. Dawes, who followed with an able historical address, replete with vivid delineations of incidents in the history of Cummington. At the close of Mr. Dawes' address the entire assembly partook of a dinner furnished by the committee, after which Hon. J. H. Bryant read a poem, followed by speeches from His Excellency Thomas Talbot, the Governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Amasa Norcross, Member of Congress; Charles Dudley Warner, H. S. Gere and others. The crowd then dispersed with the determination to attend (D.V.) another anniversary in 1879.

SENTIMENTS of the Anti-Slavery, Anti-Sectarian Religious Association, of Cummington, Mass., and adjoining towns Adopted November 10, 1853

It is the purpose of the Association,

1st. To maintain religious worship on the Sabbath. Regular preaching may be expected in the house formerly occupied by the Baptist Church, in East Cummington, at the usual hours of public worship. The meeting will be supported by voluntary contribution.

2d. To maintain a free platform for the discussion of all reformatory questions, open at all times to any accredited advocate of social, political, or religious progress.

3d. To make at least one spot in Massachusetts sacred to freedom; to which the hunted fugitive slave is ever welcome, and assured of the best protection in our power to give, regardless of threatened penalties of Church and State.

4th. To establish and maintain a Sabbath School for the religious benefit of the young, omitting all sectarian sentiment and doctrinal tests, but laboring to impress on the young man the elements of Christian truth.

Royal Joy, M.D., Secy.

Dea. H. Brown, Cor. Secy.

In behalf of the Association

E. A. Stockman,
Alden Tower,
John Everett,
J. S. Stafford,
Francis Dawes,

Nelson Brown,
James Randall,
S. S. Fuller,
E. Shaw,

Committee.

Cummington, Mass., Nov. 10, 1853.

HILLSIDE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Organized in 1868 at Cummington, with active members residing in this and the adjoining towns of Windsor and Plainfield. Although this Society receives nothing in admission fees, its annual fairs are generally quite successful. For 1881 it has the following officers:

Stephen Hayward, *President*

R. R. Packard, *Treasurer*

Wm. G. Atkins, *Secretary*

The Cattle Shows, as they were called previous to 1868, were held on the Common surrounding the Congregational Church at Worthington Center. The sheds back of the Church were used as pens for the sheep, and lambs, and swine, cows, calves, and the young stock generally.

The Town Hall, opposite the Church, on the other side of the road, was used to exhibit the products of the farm—fruits and vegetables. The women had their samples of bread, butter, cheese, and preserved fruits, samples of their handiwork, patched bedquilts, embroideries, etc., etc.

They had committees appointed to determine who won the prizes. The chairman of the committee on swine rendered his report in poetry. I can recall only the following:

If the four footed beast needs a ring in his nose
To keep him from rooting wherever he goes,
Much more the Biped whose organ is prone
To stick in everyone's business excepting his own.
The best breeding sow, with pigs by her side
Belongs to Nat Eager if he hasn't lied.

Another feature of the show was a man from Northampton who came each year with a plentiful supply of oysters, crackers and butter cards of gingerbread, and a cast iron box stove. The young boys kept him supplied with wood and water for a bowl of oysters.

It was a gala holiday for all who chose to come and they came from miles around, the oldest inhabitant down to the babes in arms.

The oyster man had a strong good voice when he shouted: "Who'll have the next bowl of hot oysters, only twelve cents a bowl, gingerbread five cents a cake," and the feed was worth the money.

Welcome Tilson, born in Halifax, Mass., Sept. 1, 1800, married Leah Tower (7) of Cummington, Sept. 4, 1820. She was daughter of Ambrose Tower (6) and Rachael Bartlett (6).

Salome Tower (7), daughter of Warren (6) and Rhoda (Tower) Tower, born October 9, 1817, went to live, as before noted, in the family of Welcome Tilson at age 16 (1833).

Welcome Tilson bought the Bryant Homestead of Austin Bryant in 1834, brother of the poet. Salome Tower (7) lived at the Bryant Homestead until she was married and was married in the Bryant house in 1837 to Ephriam T. Bartlett (7). On page 103 in the History of the Bartlett Society mention is made that the Poet Bryant presented Salome Tower with an autograph copy of his poem entitled "The Rivulet." It must have been during the four years she was living there before her marriage. It was stated in the history, it had been lost. Mrs. Suhanek found it among her papers and passed it over to me, and it is now safely locked in my box at the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co.

The poet was fifty-seven years old in 1837, yet in the lower left-hand corner is written "To Salome Tower"; on the opposite corner his signature, William Cullen Bryant.

The first settled minister in Cummington was the Rev. James Briggs. He probably came into the town in 1778. He had a wife, Anna, had three children; a daughter, Sophia; a son, Calvin, and a daughter, Clarissa, who apparently never married.

The whole title to his estate after his death apparently went to Clarissa. Warren Tower bought the Homestead from Clarissa Briggs, May 31, 1864. After his death the place was sold to J. Franklin Browne and Margaret W. Browne, his wife, August 18, 1902.

John Franklin Browne and Margaret W. Browne conveyed to William H. Barlow by deed, May 29, 1912. He conveyed to Arthur J. Barlow, by deed, May 3, 1916. He conveyed to Katherine Frazier, by deed dated July 1, 1922, and still owns the place May 4, 1925.

Cummington was on the map from 1850 to 1860 and will note here some high lights of the history of the town from my personal knowledge of the activities of those early pioneers and settlers on those hill tops. It was said at this time that it was the only town in Massachusetts West of the Connecticut River that was known to the people of Boston.

The old military road from Northampton to Adams and Bennington passed on the South side of the Bryant Hill Cemetery and about two miles further West passed on the Southerly side of Remington Hill, the highest point of land in Western Massachusetts. My father owned a pasture of eighty acres on the peak of that hill, where I used to go when a boy every Saturday in the summer season to salt the sheep.

My father, Ephriam Tilson Bartlett (7), was a Free Soiler, voting that ticket in 1840. I was born a Reformer and have trained in their ranks ever since.

The children of these 3 families, Edmund Tilson (13), Elizabeth Tilson (6), Welcome Tilson (5), total 24 children, all first cousins. Edmund, Elizabeth and Welcome Tilson were all of one family, born in Halifax, Mass., settled in and lived in Cummington within four miles of each other, my mother having lived at the Bryant Homestead, four years, married there, and my father's mother, Elizabeth Tilson, own sister of Welcome Tilson, it was but natural the families should visit together a great deal. Many is the time I have left home, walked down the road into the valley, crossed the brook near where the first saw mill was built in the town, up the hill across the Ford farm, through the Bryant Hill Cemetery, stopping and looking back, to the old Tower house and barns, my father's farm and buildings, the Noah Reed place all in plain view, not a vestige of which is to be seen there at this time. Then on down across the Snell farm to the Bryant Homestead.

Those hills and valleys and brooks where I fished and hunted and roamed in my boyhood days seem as clear and distinct to my mind's eye as though seen yesterday.

Ebenezer Snell 4 was born in Bridgewater in 1738 and married Sarah Paekard in 1764, making him 26 years old when married. Sarah was born in Bridgewater, from the fact that all of their children were born there. Ebenezer Snell, Junior, 5, the youngest in 1771, making him three years old when his parents moved to Cummington in 1774, and 42 years old when both parents died in 1813, and I have no record of any other children.

If Ebenezer Snell 4 gave this son a farm it must have been what has been called the Upper Bryant place. I have no data to prove who the parents of Sarah Paekard were.

CUMMINGTON LIBRARY

An important institution of the town is the Bryant free Library, established in 1872 through the liberality of the late lamented William C. Bryant, and maintained by an annual appropriation of one-quarter of one mill percentage on the valuation of the town.

The Library building is of stone, fireproof, and with the residence of the Librarian, constitutes an attractive and valuable property. This institution is an ornament to the town and a fitting monument to the illustrious donor, who expended \$20,000 in this gift to his native town. Mr. Bryant also paid the salary of the Librarian until the death of the former in 1878.

This Library contains, at present, not less than 4000 volumes. The catalogue contains a list of books classified under the headings of theology, biography, history, fiction, travels, etc. All books are free to inhabitants of the town, subject to the regulations necessary in all institutions of this kind.

L. H. TOWER, *Librarian.*

BRYANT CENTENNIAL CUMMINGTON

August the Sixteenth — 1894

PROGRAMME

Thursday Morning
at 10 o'clock

March, "Washington Post" *Souza*

ORCHESTRA

Prayer

Anthem, "Sing Ye Jehovah's Praises"

Address of Welcome *Lorenzo H. Tower*

Address by President *Parke Godwin*

Memorial Address *Edwin R. Brown*

Duet, "O deem not they are blest alone"

Julie A. Shaw, Henrietta S. Nahmer

Reading, A Monody "The Rivulet" *John H. Bryant*

Chorus, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"

At 2 o'clock

March, "Old Homestead"

ORCHESTRA

Reading of Letters by the Secretary

Chorus, "A Forest Retreat"

ADDRESSES

Prof. Charles E. Norton

Rev. John W. Chadwick

George W. Gable

Chorus, "The Oaks" *Verdi*

PRES. G. STANLEY HALL,
A. M. HOWE, Esq.,
HENRY S. GERE.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the presence of John W. Hutchinson, sole survivor of the once famous Hutchinson band of singers. With his long white locks brushed straight back from his brow, his long beard, and keen, piercing eyes, and attire of a bygone fashion, his was a marked presence. With kindling fervor, he gave a few reminiscences of the days when a little band of Abolitionists made the old Baptist Church in Cummington the headquarters of a movement, which, though feeble then, soon became of significant importance. He recalled the presence at this country post of those honored leaders in the cause—Wendall Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Stephen Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Henry S. Gere, and others, and mentioned the fact that Cummington was one of the stations on that Underground Railroad, over which sped many a despairing fugitive to liberty and light. The Baptist Church, historic shrine and rendezvous of the faithful ones of anti-slavery days, was burned two weeks before this hundredth anniversary, to the keen regret and sorrow of the people of Cummington.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By Lorenzo H. Tower

It was thought that a short address of welcome by a native resident of the town would be expected in accordance with the usual custom on occasions like this. It would seem proper that the host's welcome should be by deeds, not words, and a proper preparation to receive his guests. If this has been done, words of welcome are unnecessary; if neglected, any address, however eloquent, would be of no account. In applying this test, due consideration of the ability of the host and the number and wants of his guests should be kept in mind. Ours is a small mountain town, containing eight hundred souls all told, remote from the principal lines of travel, with limited hotel accommodations; and with the expectation that every home would be filled with personal and family friends, the prospect was not good for a successful result today.

With these and other disabilities may we not indulge the hope that you will be charitable with our shortcomings. The welcome that Cummington extends to you today is substantially the same as greeted the embryo poet one hundred years ago. That the people are the same in kind is proven by the fact that of the two hundred voters in town but three are of foreign birth; the quality may have deteriorated, as the flower of our sons and daughters have gone forth to enrich other communities, nearly every home having furnished its full quota. There are but a few of us left, but these few are willing to stand up and be counted.

Of the families that have lived at the Bryant Homestead for the last one hundred years, the first sent forth five sons and one daughter to make their homes outside of the town; of these but one remains to be with us today. Of the second, three sons and one daughter sought other homes, and from this family two are here to meet old friends. From the

third, one daughter by adoption is with us today. This is perhaps an exceptional case, but it shows the tendency of the population to leave the hill towns. Many homes have been abandoned, and their location is marked by a hollow in the ground where once was a cellar. In some parts of the town it is possible to find as many of these as of homes.

The occupation of the people is the same as of old, living wide apart to cultivate the soil, that is none too free with its return for the labor that is bestowed upon it.

The Westfield flows through its narrow valley; the little villages nestle by its side as in the past; the amphitheater of hills and valleys that girt the eastern horizon are the same that Bryant's first conscious vision looked upon; the little brooks still murmur through their narrow glens; the groves, the darker woods, the sunny slopes where wild flowers bloom, all are here still to inspire other poets. The home that sheltered our poet from infancy to early manhood, the home to which he turned when fortune had smiled and the frost of age was upon hair and beard, making of it a fit place to spend a short season each year to renew his acquaintance with nature "through her visible forms," free from the cares of an exacting profession.

To all of these we welcome you; without these nothing we could say or do would be worthy of a moment's consideration by you.

May we not hope that when time has softened your remembrance of the discomforts and fatigue of the journey, you may not wholly regret that in 1894 you made the pilgrimage to Cummington, to the home of Bryant, one of the best of his race, one of the poets of the world.

Among the early settlers of Cummington was the Robinson family. Gain Robinson (from Ireland) landed at Plymouth, lived at Braintree, Pembroke, and finally at East Bridgewater. His wife was Margaret Watson, by whom he had twelve children; his nine youngest children were born in East Bridgewater.

James Robinson 2, sixth child, born 1730, married in 1751, Jerusha Bartlett 5. She was daughter of Ebenezer Bartlett 4 and Jerusha (Sampson) Bartlett 2nd wife, and was born in Duxbury, Mass., January 9, 1732. James Robinson 2 and Jerusha had fourteen children. The family all moved to Cummington. Elizabeth, 9th child, married in Cummington, William Johnson, 1779. Esther, Eleanor and Bertha married in Cummington.

The father, James Robinson 2, lived first on Clark's Island and finally lived and died in Cummington. James Robinson 2 died in Cummington, August 29, 1793. Jerusha Bartlett Robinson died in Cummington, March 24, 1813, and are buried in Bryant Hill Cemetery.

The Warner's were among the first settlers of Cummington. John Warner, the father of Andrew Warner, moved to Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex County, England, in 1609, where he lived until the time of his death, 1614.

The first record of Andrew Warner (1) in America is an entry in the town records of Cambridge, Mass., then known as Newtowne, January 7, 1632-3; was made a Freeman May 14, 1634, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Andrew Warner's early home in America was within a few rods of Harvard University in the very heart of Cambridge.

Andrew Warner (1) went with the Hooker Company to Hartford, Connecticut. On the monument erected to the Founders of Hartford in the Cemetery back of the First Church, the tenth name inscribed thereon is that of Andrew Warner. We do not know just when Andrew Warner removed to Hadley, Mass. It was before October 8, 1660, for on that date there was a town meeting at his house.

Daniel Warner (2), son of Andrew Warner, was probably born between 1632 and 1635. The year of his birth is uncertain. He went with his father in 1659 from Hartford, Conn., to Hadley, Mass. Daniel Warner (2) married 1st Mary ———. She died September, 1672. He married 2d April 1, 1674, Martha Bottwood of Northfield, Mass.

He died in Hatfield, Mass., April 30, 1692.

Daniel Warner, Junior (3), was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1666. Died in Hardwick March 12, 1754, age 88. He married 1st December 12, 1698, Mary Hubbard, daughter of John and Mary (Merriam) Hubbard, who came from Wethersfield, Conn., to Hadley, Mass., about 1660. He had seven children by 1st wife.

Joseph Warner 4, 7th child, born June 18, 1710, married Mary Hubbard. She was the daughter of John and Hannah (Cowles) Hubbard of Hatfield.

In 1770 he was elected selectman and assessor of the town. Shortly after this he must have removed to Cummington, for Captain Joseph Warner 4 was Moderator of the first meeting of the Proprietors of that town, July 19, 1771. It was not until September 4, 1774, that he was dismissed from the church in Hardwick and recommended to the church in lot No. 5, the town later known as Cummington. On May 25, 1774, the town ordered a hospital for the inoculation of small pox, set on the southwest corner of Captain Joseph Warner's lot in Cummington (for at that time it was often appearing in epidemic form). His will, made December 21, 1783, was probated August 5, 1794. He died in Cummington, Mass., April 20, 1794. Mention is made of his wife, Rebecca, who was a widow at the time of her marriage to him. She died in January, 1812.

The first of these is the fact that the
 present system of taxation is not
 based on the principle of equity.

The second is the fact that the
 present system of taxation is not
 based on the principle of equity.

The third is the fact that the
 present system of taxation is not
 based on the principle of equity.

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 present system of taxation is not
 based on the principle of equity.

The seventh is the fact that the
 present system of taxation is not
 based on the principle of equity.

The eighth is the fact that the
 present system of taxation is not
 based on the principle of equity.

Joseph Warner, Junior, 5, son of Captain Joseph 4, born in Hatfield July 2, 1743. He joined his father and brother, Stephen, in Cummington.

Joseph Warner 5 married November 14, 1764, Mary Whipple. She was born Feb. 10, 1745, and died March 24, 1813. They had nine children. Rhoda Warner, fifth child, born 1774, married Clark Robinson. Cynthia Warner, ninth child, born 1786, married Daniel Reed.

Joseph Warner 6, son of Joseph 5 and Mary (Whipple) Warner, born in Cummington September 29, 1783, married December, 1812, Olive Holbrook of Windsor, Mass.

Franklin John Warner 7, third child, was born March 12, 1818. Married January 1, 1843, Vesta (Wales) Reed, born in Plainfield, Mass., December 15, 1820, daughter of Joshua and Susanna (Noyes) Reed.

CHILDREN

Edward Franklin Warner, born November 16, 1844.

Worcester Reed Warner, born May 16, 1846.

Delia Holbrook Warner, born January 18, 1852, died August 15, 1879. She was a graduate of the Mount Holyoke Seminary and taught there until her death.

Susan Lavinia Warner, born June 18, 1854, married Charles D. Seeley.

Charles Francis Warner, born June 14, 1859, died January 8, 1870.

Franklin John Warner died July 5, 1889.

Vesta W. Reed Warner died January 21, 1909.

Worcester Reed Warner 8, born in Cummington, May 16, 1846, was at the Pratt and Whitney Co. of Hartford, Conn., 1870 to 1880. Worcester Reed Warner married in Cleveland, Ohio, June 20, 1890, Cornelia Fraley Blackmore, born in Philadelphia, July 27, 1850, resides in Cleveland, Ohio, and at Hillsholm, Tarrytown, New York.

CHILDREN

Worcester Reed Warner 9, born March 21, 1892, died February 12, 1897.

Helen Blakemore Warner 9, born August 2, 1894.

Marion Holbrook Warner 9, born September 16, 1898, died February 21, 1900.

Worcester Reed Warner 8 built a Community House in Cummington village, located nearly opposite the Congregational Church, and dedicated it to the town July 4, 1924. The front is two stories high and faces on the Main Street. The entrance to the audience room is through a hallway in the center of the building. It has a stage at the rear and will seat two hundred or more people. On the right hand of the hallway,

as you enter, is the selectmen's office; on the left hand is the men's sitting room, named the library.

On the second floor over the library is the Woman's Club Room, which will seat fifty persons. On the other side over the selectmen's office is a small room with tables and chairs for general use. There is also another room fitted up for a visiting nurse to use in community work.

Under this building there is a basement, containing tea room, with tables and seats; a kitchen adjoining, with a stove in it for use by lunch parties.

I was present at the dedication of the Community House, and was introduced to Mr. Worcester Reed Warner and had a few minutes' talk with him.

Following is the programme:

MR. E. H. NAYLOR, *Chairman*

Community Singing — Star Spangled Banner

Prayer Rev. Almin Dyer

Report of Committee..... Mr. Ashley Stevens

Presentation..... Mr. Worcester R. Warner

Acceptance..... Mr. Ward A. Harlow

Address..... Rev. Eugene Lyman

Recessional..... Mrs. Frederick W. Bement

Address..... Mr. Henry Turner Bailey

Community Singing — Battle Hymn of the Republic

Benediction..... Rev. Carl Sangree

Music directed by Miss Katherine F. Fraszier.

William and Alice (Nash) Reed, the parents of Daniel Reed, removed from Weymouth to Abington in 1708.

William Reed was born in Weymouth May 24, 1682. Most of their children were born in Abington.

Daniel Reed was born in Abington December 6, 1713, married 1st September 15, 1739, Ruth White. She died in 1775. He married 2nd Feb. 7, 1776, Sarah Hamlyn. He was one of the first settlers of Cum-
mington. He died April 5, 1781. His first wife was killed by accident. While riding through a woods a tree fell upon and killed her. His daughter-in-law, Thankful Whitmarsh, was killed in the same accident. His will was probated in Northampton May 12, 1799; attest Hubbard M. Abbott, Clerk. He had seven children by his first wife.

Noah Reed, son of Daniel and Ruth (White) Reed, born December 10, 1754, married July 12, 1784, Abigail Rice of Charlemont. She died Oct. 9, 1837. He died January 19, 1832. They settled in Cummington and had seven children.

Daniel Reed, son of Noah and Abigail (Rice) Reed, born November 5, 1786, married October 20, 1814, Cynthia Warner 6, daughter of Joseph 5, and Mary (Whipple) Warner. She was born May 11, 1786. Daniel Reed died November 20, 1851. Cynthia Warner died September 10, 1849-50.

Noah Warner Reed 7, son of Daniel and Cynthia (Warner) Reed, born Nov. 25, 1815, married Nancy Slade and had several children. Mary Jane Reed (8), born June 17, 1839. Cynthia Warner Reed 8, born March 20, 1841. John S. Reed, born March 31, 1843. Nancy E. Reed, born October 18, 1848. Son born October 19, 1850, and Horace E. Reed, born May, 1855.

Among the early settlers in Cummington were two families of Everetts. James Everett, born October 16, 1779, died October 29, 1848, age 77 years. Andrew Everett, born 1777, died May 8, 1857, age 80 years. James and Andrew were evidently brothers, there being only six years difference in their birth dates.

John Everett, son of James, married his cousin, Emily Everett, no doubt daughter of Andrew.

Edward Everett, born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794, a contemporary of William Cullen Bryant, born November 3, 1794.

Edward Everett was evidently in the same genealogical line as James and Andrew, being born about twenty years later.

The Everett's were intelligent above the average and valuable citizens.

Alden Tower, cousin of my mother, married Laura Everett, first wife. Lucius Bartlett, brother of my father, married Maria Everett. Francis Dawes, brother of the Senator Henry L. Dawes, married Melissa Everett. John Howard Bryant, brother of the poet, married an Everett. These four daughters were sisters and all Cummington people.

I will close this somewhat lengthy report with a synopsis of the history of four or five of these early pioneers on those hill tops with which I was familiar until twenty-six years of age, when I came to Hartford, Conn., in the spring of 1867, and am compiling this data at the request of members who have been closely associated with me in my genealogical work.

Nathaniel Tower 5, born October 7, 1744; married Leah 6, in Hingham, October 18, 1770. He seems to have removed to Cummington about 1780.

Nathaniel Tower 5 settled on a tract of land in the southwest corner of Cummington, bounded on the south by Worthington, and on the west by Peru.

Nathaniel Tower 5 had son, Ambrose Tower 6, third child born in Hingham, November 2, 1777, married Rachael Bartlett 6 in Cumming-
ton, June 20, 1802, and was daughter of Edward 5 and Zilpha (Cole)
Bartlett. They had five children. Leah Tower 7, the eldest child, born
December 5, 1802, married Welcome Tilson.

I insert here a copy of a deed which enters largely into the data
which is to follow:

**NOTES FROM DEED OF LAND BY NATHANIEL TOWER 5
TO NATHANIEL TOWER, JUNIOR, 6, EXECUTED THE 27TH DAY
OF MARCH, 1809**

A certain land or parcel of land in Cummington, Mass., being one
half quantity and quality being one half of lot No. 21 and one half of
lot No. 24, both in the first division of lots in Cummington. Being the
south end of each of said lots and containing 100 acres being the same
more or less.

Also the one half of a parcel of land being the one half of lot No. 29
in the first division of lots, except ten acres on the East side of said lot,
the width of said lot being seven rods. Reference being had to the
original plan of said Town.

The last mentioned piece of land containing 53 acres more or less.

The three above mentioned pieces of land containing 250 acres more
or less.

Witnesses (Jeremiah Richards
(Joel Randal

**COPY OF DEED GIVEN BY EPHRAIM BARTLETT 6 AND HIS
BROTHER LUTHER BARTLETT 6 SONS OF EDWARD BARTLETT 5
OF CUMMINGTON, MASS., TO STEPHEN TOWER 7 WHO MAR-
RIED MILLY BARTLETT 6 A DAUGHTER OF EDWARD BART-
LETT 5**

Registry of Deeds, Northampton, Mass., June 13, 1816, Book
No. 39, Page 334, and examined by S. Stoddard, June, Registrar. A
certain tract of land in Cummington, being the Northerly part of lot
No. 39 in the first division of lands.

Beginning at the Northeast corner of said lot, thence running
Westerly on the road till it strikes land formerly owned by Ambrose
Tower; thence running Southerly on the East line of land formerly
owned by the said Ambrose, till it strikes the widow Farr's Brook; thence
running Easterly till it strikes the East line of said lot (No. 39) in such
a direction as to contain forty-nine (49) acres and no more.

Witnesses

Ebenezer Snell
Peter Tower

Signed (Ephraim Bartlett
(Luther Bartlett

From the text of this Deed my grandfather, Ephraim Bartlett 6, bought his farm from Ambrose Tower 6. The signers Ephraim 6 and Luther Bartlett 6, were brothers. Ambrose Tower's wife, Rachel Bartlett 6, and Stephen Tower's wife, Milly Bartlett 6, were sisters. Four last mentioned were children of that family of twelve of Edward Bartlett 5 and Zilpha Cole.

THE FARR'S. Samuel Brewer, the first settled, came to Cummington in 1762.

Stephen Farr was there as a resident in 1776, fourteen years later. I have no data what year he came, or from what place. Neither the date of his birth, marriage or death.

The first settlements were made on the hills in the South part of the town; one reason was because the higher land was near the old military road from Northampton to Adams, and Bennington. Stephen Farr lived near the old military road. A gravestone in the Bryant Hill Cemetery reads: "In Memory of Mr. Jacob Farr, who died Nov. 20, 1807. Aged 64 years," making him born 1743. His wife, Martha Russell, died April 28, 1822, in the seventy-ninth year of her age, making her born in 1743. If Jacob Farr was a son of Stephen Farr, it would make Stephen about 55 to 60 years old in 1776, at which date he was a resident of Cummington. Another gravestone near to Mr. Jacob Farr's reads: "Erected to the memory of Anselm Farr, who died Feb. 12, 1808, in the thirty-sixth year of his age," making him born 1772. Anselm, born 1772, was probably the son of Jacob Farr, born 1743. Anselm Farr had a wife, Polly. They had a son, who died May 23, 1802, aged 7 months and 13 days. From where did the Farr's who settled in Cummington originate?

Mrs. Bartlett and myself were visiting relatives in Salt Lake City in December, 1915, when I copied from a book entitled "Pioneers of Salt Lake City, Utah."

Lorin Farr, son of Winslow and Olive Hovey (Freeman) Farr, born July 27, 1820, at Waterford, Vermont, married Nancy B. Chase January 1, 1845. He came to Utah September 20, 1847, with the Daniel Spencer Company, and settled at Ogden, Utah, in 1850. Lorin Farr had six children by first wife.

Married second 1851, married third 1852, married fourth 1854, married 5th 1857.

Lorin Farr had a total of 32 children by his five wives from 1845 to 1857, a period of twelve years, an average of six by each wife. Lorin Farr died at Ogden, Utah, January 12, 1909, aged 89 years.

Copied from history of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. On the 11th of March, 1778, sixteen towns on the east side of the Connecticut River

petitioned the Assembly of a new state which had assumed the name of Vermont. On May 2, 1781, another town meeting was held. Sixty-nine men took the oath prescribed by the state of Vermont and proceeded to vote for Judges, Sheriffs, and Justices, all for the County of Washington in the State of Vermont. Among these towns were Chesterfield, Charlestown, Hanover, Lebanon, and Westmoreland. In December, 1782, it was decided that the West boundary of New Hampshire should be the Connecticut River, which brought these towns back into the state of New Hampshire. In 1775 among those making up the 7th Company of Col. Reid's Regiment for Chesterfield were Joshua Farr, Johnathan Farr, and Ephraim Farr; some of these had returned before 1776. In September, 1776, were Johnathan Farr and Isaae Farr; in December in another company was Anson Farr. In May, 1777, were the names of Daniel Farr, Corporal. Privates, Ephraim Farr, Thomas Farr, Jacob Farr, Charles Farr, William Farr and Jacob Farr, Junior. There was a Samuel Farr on the old Tax Lists, April 27, 1755, who settled in Chesterfield, N. H., in 1780. I have no data to determine who were the progenitors of the Farris of Cummington. The records indicate that they came from Vermont.

NOTE FROM REGISTRY OF DEEDS
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Book 2, Page 351

Joseph Beals and James Robinson, both of Plainfield, county of Hampshire, Mass., being appointed by the district of Plainfield for the purpose of conveying the public lands in Cummington which belonged to said Plainfield for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty-five pounds paid by Jacob Farr of Cummington, being the whole lots ninety-six and forty-five.

Dated the 18th day of March, 1795.

Book 2, Page 593

SETH REED TO JACOB FARR

A certain parcel of land lying in Cummington being part of lot No. 39 in the first division of lots.

Beginning at the southwest corner running East forty rods in the line of said lot. Thence running North (40) forty rods to a stake and stone. Thence running west forty rods to the original line. Thence running South forty rods on the original line to the bound first mentioned, to contain ten acres.

Dated the fifth day of July, 1790.

Signed
SETH REED.

Witness

Adam Porter,
Sally Warner.

John Reed sold to Jacob and Anselm Farr being a part of lot 38 in the first division of lots. Beginning thirty-four rods Southerly of the North line of said lot; thence running South twenty-five rods, Easterly to the West line of said lot.

Dated March 20, 1809.

COPY OF DEED EXECUTED THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH 1837

Ephraim Bartlett 6 to Ephraim T. Bartlett 7 a certain tract of land situated in Cummington, Mass., and bounded Northerly by David Tower, Easterly by a road leading by Noah Reed's, Southerly by the road as far as the Schoolhouse, Westerly by said David Tower, containing fifty acres, more or less.

Also sixteen acres of Woodland set off to the widow Ruth Tower, as Dower on her husband's estate, and lying West of first named tract and bounded North by William Thompson, East by David Tower, South by Grentor and West by James Everett.

IN WITNESS THEREOF I, the said Ephraim and Betsey, wife of the said Ephraim, in relinquishment of her right of Dower on said premises, have hereunto set our hands and seals this 13th day of March A. D. 1837.

Witness

Eliphalet Packard.

Ephraim Bartlett.

Betsey M. Bartlett.

Ephraim Bartlett 6, 1st wife Elizabeth Tilson, died December 27, 1824. He married 2nd Betsey Marshall of Stoughton, Mass. Ephraim Bartlett 6 died Feb. 17, 1840. Jacob Farr died in 1807. Ephraim Bartlett 6 bought the Jacob Farr property between 1807 and 1837.

Nathaniel Tower 5 was one of three of the largest land holders in that section of the town.

The records show that Nathaniel 5 executed to his son Nathaniel Tower, Junior, 6, on the 27th day of March, 1809, three pieces of land containing 250 acres more or less.

Jacob Farr was the next largest land holder and David Tower 7 the third.

These three farms joined each other.

Jacob Farr died in 1807. Ephraim Bartlett's, 6, first wife died 1824.

My father, Ephraim T. Bartlett 7, bought his farm of his father, Ephraim 6, it being originally a part of the Farr property. Deed dated March 13, 1837.

Ephraim Bartlett 6 married second Miss Betsey Marshall of Stoughton, Mass., March 26, 1826, and the deed signed by her bears the date of March 13, 1837. Ephraim 6 must have acquired the Farr property between 1807 and 1837. The road running Southerly by Noah Reed's was the bound of my father's farm on the East until it met the corner of the Reed farm where it turned West running past the school house on the South side, crossing the Farr brook and up over the hill to the house of Arunah Bartlett, then South again across the line into Worthington.

Ephraim T. Bartlett 7 married Salome Tower (7-8) June 1, 1837.

The original house of Jacob Farr was located on the North side of the road about twenty rods East of the little red school house. When I was a small boy there was nothing to show where the house was except a hole in the ground, which was once a cellar, then grassed over and the school children used it as a play ground. A new house had been built on the Farr property West of the school house about fifty rods down the hill nearly to where the road crossed the Farr brook after my grandfather's death in 1840. In the settlement of his estate that part of the Farr property which he owned was set off to his widow, Betsey (Marshall) Bartlett, as her share and she went with her children to live in the Farr house West of the school house.

Her youngest child, Luther E., born Feb. 13, 1833, was only seven years old in 1840.

My grandparents were all dead when I was born in 1841 and Grandma Bartlett, as I always called her, was the only one I ever knew, and as her children grew up and left home, and I was old enough to do barn chores, I lived at Grandmother's a great deal, especially in the winter season. Many was the evening when we would sit by the stove with no one else in the house, and the nearest neighbor a half mile away, snow covered roads and old borean roaring around outside rattling everything that was loose, and the mercury in the tube close to zero or below. We would sit by the table, I with my books studying my school lessons by the light of a tallow candle, which was dipped, not run in a mold, grandma with her knitting and entertaining me with her Down East stories, of which she had plenty. My room was an open chamber on the second floor. The pipe from the stove came through a hole in the floor before it entered the chimney. Snow would come in through cracks on occasion and light on my bed, and at times I would wake in the morning and find the sheets frozen together by my breath, and I did not suffer at any time for want of pure air.

Grandma would get up in the morning, bang the stove doors and covers around until she had a good wood fire started, then take her pan and sieve, come up into the chamber, go to the meal chest, and sift the meal to make a Johnny Cake, well sweetened and hot for breakfast. When she came from the meal chest she would say to me, "It's time to

get up." If I did not come down soon she would come to the stairway and say, "I hear a noise at the barn; am afraid there is trouble out there." Of course I was out of bed at once and went to the barn, for there was not a thing we would not do for each other, if possible.

My father was the oldest child in her family. She signed the deed with her husband when he sold part of the Farr property to his son Ephraim at the time of his marriage in 1837.

My father's, Ephraim 7, farm and Grandma Bartlett's, Farr place, were joined together at the schoolhouse in 1840. Therefore, it was but natural that when Grandma wanted help on the farm, or advice, she would call on Ephraim, and I being the only boy in my father's family Grandma Bartlett became very much attached to me, as I did to her.

I was surrounded by relatives and friends at every point of the compass. It was a wonder I did not get a swelled head and become completely spoiled. Yet, I had a good home, parents and sisters who loved me dearly, as I did them. We had to live very plainly, practice rigid economy, and each one do their bit, and all stood ready to help each other to the limit when necessary, and our mother kept us in school, helped us in our lessons, and saw to it we did not get a tardy or absent mark unless sick the whole term through.

In 1847 a new barn had to be built on the Farr place. My father laid the cellar wall which formed the foundation. Luther Bartlett, then but thirteen years old, drove the oxen which drew the stone from the old barn to the new for the cellar wall, and I a child of six years, rode back on the stone boat (as it was called) when empty. I have the floor plan of the old barn in my memory at the present time. The large doors for the entrance were on the East end. The stable for the stock was on the South side on a level with the barn floor, and the large bay for the storage of hay and other farm products was on the North side. Attached to the Northeast corner of the barn was a long shed extending East and open to the South for the storage of farm implements and protection of the yard in winter weather.

After the settlement of my grandfather's estate in 1840 and his widow had removed with her children to the Farr place, Ferdinand C. Bartlett, brother of my father, born March 5, 1818, who married Polly Tilson, daughter of Edmund and Phebe (Bartlett) Tilson (I do not know the date of their marriage), were living on the place when their first child was born, September 13, 1843, and had removed to Shelburne Falls, Mass., when their third child was born, September 27, 1849. I have no record of the different families who resided there after 1848.

In the spring of 1861 my father's brother, Luther E. Bartlett, then twenty-eight years old, enlisted in the war. He had married Lucina Stedman, daughter of Dr. Stedman in Cummington. They had a daughter, Nellie, born March 29, 1860. Nellie Bartlett died March 9, 1885.

After his enlistment his wife, with her child, went to live with her father, who had removed to West Brattleboro, Vermont. Luther Bartlett was taken sick in camp, was discharged, came home to West Brattleboro, and died there August 11, 1863. My grandmother, Betsey (Marshall) Bartlett, had gone to Oneida, N. Y., to live with her daughter, Vesta Bartlett, who had married Lorenzo Tower. My Grandmother Bartlett died in Oneida November 29, 1863, age 72 years. Later her body was brought back to Cummington and buried in the Dawes Cemetery, where so many of those early settlers rest.

In the spring of 1862, being able to work again, I had the opportunity to go to Agawam, Mass., and carry on a farm for a man whose business was in Springfield. His mother and maiden sister resided on the place. In the fall John Everett Committee in my home district in Cummington wrote asking me to come home and teach school in the little red schoolhouse through the winter term. I accepted. In the spring of 1863, my uncle having died, the Farr house, where I had spent so many happy hours and days in my boyhood, was empty, all gone. The farm was sold at auction. I made one bid on it, and it was struck off to me and the two parts of the original Jacob Farr property were united. My mother and family moved from the house where her children were born into the Farr house, because it was more protected from the North winds, nearer the schoolhouse, and where most of the farm work had to be done.

Three years later, in the spring of 1866, we decided that I could do better at lighter work than farming. So we had an auction, advertised it in the surrounding towns, and gave notice that it would be a genuine sale. The person that would pay the most money would get the goods. People came from twenty miles away and quickly realized what we said was true, which made the bidding lively. Everything except our household furniture was sold in one day. Both farms, the stock, all the farming tools, mowing machine, wagons, hay in the barn, also three hundred sap pails and buckets, two sheet iron pans for boiling the sap, and four or five hogsheads for storing it, all housed in the sugar house. The auction proved a success. We (that is, my mother and I) stored our furniture at the home of her brother, Warren E. Tower, who had bought and resided on the Parson Briggs' farm in Cummington.

This auction sale and the storage of the household furniture ended the history of my father's family as residents of Cummington.

My mother, who had been visiting in Florence, a suburb of Northampton, Mass., stopping with the family of Charles C. Burleigh, the resident Preacher of the Free Congregational Society, which held its meetings in the large hall of the public school building. Mr. Hill, the head of the Nonotuck Silk Co., and the founder of the village of Florence, was in want of a man to act as janitor of the school building and care for his home place. What were my duties? This building was practically three stories high. The basement contained the boiler room

and three school rooms. The first floor had six school rooms with the usual entry ways. The second floor had a large public hall for the Sunday meetings, lectures and dancing, a smaller hall for societies, and a good sized room for the village library. A fine organ occupied one end of the large hall. The third floor, or attic, was used for storage. In the tower over the attic hung a large church bell, which could be plainly heard in Northampton, three miles away. The whole building was heated by a low pressure steam boiler in the basement, covered by a metal jacket to confine the hot air, as the building was warmed by both steam and hot air.

The use of the building was free to the whole community. The whole building was lighted by oil lamps. It required seventy-five of them; all had to be inspected every day, and lamps filled and chimneys cleaned where needed. It required one hour to go over the building, light those lamps and see that they were burning properly and would trust no one but myself to do it. Of course, I had a good man as a helper, but had to act as janitor, police officer, engineer, attend to all repairs and get supplies for the teachers, who were all women. Miss Bond was principal of the day school and Miss James of the evening school and I was chairman of the evening school committee. I boarded at Mr. Hill's, as did some of the teachers. One day at the noon dinner table Miss James asked me if I thought the evening school could have some dances that season. I said, "Why not?" She replied, "We started them last season and some young men came in who were under the influence of liquor and the Florence Sewing Machine Co. young folks refused to attend." I said, "We will have the dances and I will see to the liquor part of it."

The night of the first dance came. I had kept my plans to myself, but had selected four of my acquaintances whom I could trust as floor managers. The small hall across the stairway was used for overcoats and wraps. When the music started my managers made a raid on the garments in that hall. They secured two flasks of whiskey, came into the stairway and passed them to me. I concealed them under my coat and walked down the stairs to the yard, went back of the building and smashed them over the fence, turned and went back up the stairs. Two or three young men were in the hallway. I overheard one of them say, "It is gone." I stepped up to them and said, "What is gone—did you suppose there were any thieves around here?" "Oh, nothing, nothing," and went into the dance hall. I sent my floor men in there and told them if they saw anything out of character to let me know it. Nothing happened to disturb the peace. They did not call again. The Sewing Machine Co.'s young folks came back and remarked we had just as nice dances as they did.

I taught district school seven winters and had some boys inclined to be unruly. I let them know at once I was going to have peace if I had to fight for it.

I had to strike that bell at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, ring it Sundays, and strike one blow at ten o'clock every week day night for the people to vacate the building, and it would be eleven o'clock when I had seen that everything was safe and locked up, and I in bed for the night.

While, in one sense, I was my own boss, I knew that if anything went wrong I would be held responsible for it. From five in the morning until ten at night I was on duty with the responsibility added. No daylight saving for me; it was all day and half the night. It was wearing me out. In the spring of 1867 I gave up my job and went to Hartford, Conn., to take a course in bookkeeping in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, which was located in the Roberts Building on Main Street. Mr. Roberts was building his theatre at that time. Wise, Smith & Co. occupy the location at the present time—1925.

In the Spring of 1867 I located in Hartford, Connecticut, where more than forty-five years of my active business life has been spent. On pages 100-101-102 of the Bartlett Society History may be found a short biography of those activities.

In the conclusion of this report I desire to mention two or three activities in which I had a part in the days of my youth in Cummington.

In the September issue, 1925, of the *Farm Journal*, page 62, is a column article entitled "Can You Speak in Public," which reminded me of the following:

Louisa Tower, a cousin of my mother, had a select school in the Fall of 1846 in the Little Red School House. The pupils were the eldest scholars in the neighboring districts. The teacher said to my mother, "Why don't you send Lucius to school?" Mother said, "He is too young, only five years old." Teacher answered, "Send him to school; I will take care of him." I went to school, sat on a seat about eight feet long. A desk same length served as back for the seat. No desk in front of me; my feet barely reached the floor. When the day for Rhetorical exercises arrived I was called upon. I said to the teacher I thought I was too young to take any part. She insisted I should go out on the floor and make my bow. I looked at the teacher and asked, "What shall I say?" "Say, 'I am not prepared.'" I said it, made another bow and took my seat.

This is a copy of what my sister, Mrs. Ermina D. Subanek, had copied into a small blank book:

Composed by mother and recited when a small boy attending school there his first term—taught by Louisa Tower.

“When last the day for speaking came
And I was called out here,
I felt that I was out of place
And every one would sneer;
But when informed that every week
I shall be called upon,
O do each one for me select
A piece that I may learn,
That when again I am called out
I may have something more
Than barely ‘unprepared’ to say
Before I leave the floor.”

Repeated by mother from memory Dec. 10, 1894, and copied by me. Ermina D. Suhanek.

Mother passed away July 19, 1895, in the 78th year of her age, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emma Thrall in Windsor, Connecticut. Her body was taken to Cummington and buried beside her husband and three of her daughters, who died young, whose graves are in the Bryant Hill Cemetery.

Another experience of my youthful days in Cummington. Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe was first published by chapter once a week in the *National Era* at Washington, D. C., it being the only editor Mrs. Stowe could get to take it. I cannot recall his name, but, if my memory serves me right, he was later associated with the *Hartford Courant*. The complete volume of the first edition was entered in the year 1852 in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts. I must have been about ten years of age when I used to go each Saturday afternoon to the West Worthington Post Office, four miles away, for the *National Era*. The neighbors were the only R.F.D. at that date and they could hardly wait for the week-end to get the paper.

I was always fond of poetry and in my schoolboy days a majority of my declamations would be a selection from some one of our Massachusetts poets. I have in my library the following: Mrs. Heman's complete poetical works, John G. Whittier, William Cullen Bryant, James Russell Lowell, George S. Burleigh, "The Bugle of Right" by A. A. Hopkins, N. Y.; Henry W. Longfellow, Alfred Tennyson, Alexander Pope, Farm Ballads by Will Carlton, Cape Cod Ballads by Joe Lincoln, The Path to Home by Edgar A. Guest. My father's barn floor was usually the rostrum, where pacing forward and back, I committed my address to memory, for I had an ambition not to require any prompting so as to impress upon my listeners the same sentiments and emotions which the author wished to convey, for to enthuse others you must become enthused with the idea yourself and not act the part of a parrot.

In May, 1856, Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, made an anti-slavery speech in the Senate, Washington, D. C., for which Pres-

ton S. Brooks, Senator from South Carolina, caned him nearly to death. That speech was printed in full, occupying one whole page of the *Hampshire Gazette*—H. S. Gere was editor at the time.

In the Fall of that year (1856) Lucius Robinson had a select school in the Bryant School House, which stood at the Southeast corner of the Bryant Homestead, some three miles from my home. I attended the school. Charles Tilson, son of Welcome, a cousin of my father's, also attended. I was fifteen years old; he was twenty.

He would get out on the lawn in front of the schoolhouse, strike an attitude, all swell up, throw out his chest, and commence:

You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in publie on this stage;
If I should ehance to fall below
Demosthenes, or Cicero,
Don't view me with a critie's sigh,
But pass my imperfection by;
Tall oaks from little acorns grow,
Large streams from little fountains flow;
Can't Massachusetts boast as great
As any other Sister State,
And why will not Columbia's soil
Rear men as great as Brittain's Isle?

etc., thus trying to guy and feaze me. I enjoyed this bombast as much as he did.

On the last day of the term the rhetorical exercises were held in the First Congregational Church on Cummington Hill. The pulpit was moved back from the front of the platform, which was about three feet high and used for the rhetorical exercises.

For my declamation I had memorized Charles Sumner's speech in the Senate and delivered it without a word of prompting.

Warren Tower and Lorenzo Tower, brothers of my mother, made their home at my father's when not working. Uncle Warren was a Whig and Uncle Lorenzo a Free Soiler and I enjoyed their political debates very much. Uncle Warren would get mad and tell Uncle Lorenzo, "You lie." Uncle Lorenzo would be as calm as a judge on the bench. The memory of it reminds me of "The Fift' Ward J'int Debate" in Cape Cod Ballads by Joe Lincoln:

Now Councilman O'Hoolihan don't b'lave in annixation,
He says this Phillypynos air the r-r-ruin av the nation.
He says this country's job is jist a-mindin' av her biz,
And imparyilism's thrayson, so ut is, so ut is.
But big Moike Maenamara, him that runs the gin saloon,
He wants the nomina-a-tion, so he sings a different ehune;

He's aphowling' fer ixpansion, so he puts ut on the shlate.
 Thot he challenged Dan O'Hoolihan ter have a j'int debate.
 Ho, ho! Begorra! Oi wisht that ye'd been there!
 Ho, ho! Begorra! 'Twas lovely, Oi declare;
 'The langwudge, sure 'twas iligant, the
 rhoric was great,
 Whin Dan and Mack, they had ut back,
 At our big j'int debate.

There is an old and trite saying, "It's but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous," and this report has been rather lengthy and perhaps tedious. I will conclude with a few suggestions which, in my twenty years' experience in genealogical and historical work, may be of value to others. First: I wish to emphasize nothing continues to exist but *records* and those are liable to get lost or destroyed; even the pyramids of Egypt are commencing to crumble away.

The vital statistics of the early settlements, colonies and towns were so meager they were of little value. Massachusetts started in to have the history of the small towns compiled, but abandoned the enterprise for the reason stated. I found a history of Worthington in the State Library in Hartford. Cummington was nix. My Cummington data I had to get from private sources. Sketches of the town of Cummington by H. E. Miller, a resident of the town, and published in 1881—I obtained a loan of the pamphlet from my cousin, Theodore P. Tower. Other sources—Tower Genealogy, Tilson Genealogy, Ford Genealogy, family records, Bible records, probate records, deeds, wills and cemetery records.

Bible and cemetery records are the most fruitful and reliable. George Ernest Bowman, editor of the Mayflower Descendants' Magazine, disagreed in our records three times. The first was whether a family of children were by the first or second wife. Mr. Bowman won. Second was that the wife of Richard Warren was not widow Elizabeth Jouatt Marsh, as Plymouth records had it, which I copied. I had the record that Richard Warren's wife's name was Elizabeth, that she came in the Ann with her five daughters in 1623 and they had two sons born in Plymouth. Elizabeth Warren died in Plymouth Oct. 2, 1673, making her born in England in 1583, married in England in 1605.

Richard Warren was born in England in 1580.

Third. On page ten of the history of the Bartlett Society you will find the following: Previous to 1905 I knew nothing of the Bartlett's back of my great grandfather, Edward 5, who removed from Stoughton to Cummington, Mass., in 1795. Milly Bartlett, his seventh child, married Steohen Tower of Cummington. In their family Bible was this record:

Benjamin Bartlett died April 23, 1776, age 77.

Hannah Bartlett died December 17, 1799, age 86.

Milly (Bartlett) Tower said Benjamin and Hannah were her grandparents. Benjamin Bartlett 4 married Hannah Stephens, both of Plymouth, and had one child, Stephen, born there in 1739, and here their Plymouth record ends.

Benjamin Bartlett 4, his wife, Hannah, and two sons, Benjamin Bartlett, Junior, 5, and Edward Bartlett 5, next appeared in Stoughton, about 1765, a period of twenty-five years. It was tradition; they came from Plymouth.

Mr. Bowman wanted it certified and wrote me he was coming to Hartford in a short time and would like to see that Bible record. I wrote him that my cousin owned the Bible, but would borrow it and have it at my home when he set the date of his arrival. I met him at the station. After lunch he took notes from that record and when we parted he remarked to me: "Do not let that Bible go out of your possession until you have a photographic copy of those records, as it substantiates all you claim."

In other words, Mr. Bowman sought to impress upon my mind the importance of those records. As an instance the dates of the birth and names of the twelve children of Edward Bartlett 5 and his wife, Zilpha Cole, and who they married are recorded in that Bible and no other record of their birth has ever been found. Also, strange to relate, every one of the twelve lived to grow up and have families. I note this one instance out of many to show the value of records.

Mereer V. Tilson, author of the Tilson Genealogy, says: "Monday, April 16, 1861, President Lincoln called for troops. Being a member of the State Militia I was summoned at 9 o'clock that night to appear at the Armory at 7 A. M.; April 17th. We were escorted by the citizens of South Abington to the railroad station and was the first company to report for duty on Boston Common. The weather was cold and a heavy rainfall all day, making conditions very uncomfortable. We remained in Faneuil Hall all night, on the 17th received orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and marched to the basement of the State House, where each man threw aside his old musket and received a new Springfield rifle as he passed on and formed in line on Beacon Street."

Mereer V. Tilson served during the war. In closing his narrative Mr. Tilson says: "On the 26th September, 1864, Cols. Cole and Walker began their march for Ft. Leavenworth. I was detailed to take charge of C. M. Latham of our signal corps, and next morning with ambulance began our journey to Ft. Larimie, 200 miles over a rough and rocky way, and arrived June 3d, 1865, joining Cole's command to Omaha, taking a steamer and arriving at Ft. Leavenworth November 6th. On the 9th of December, 1865, we were discharged from the U. S. Army. After visiting friends in Kansas, returned to my home in Massachusetts in January,

1866. Since then I have led a somewhat adventurous life, going many thousand miles into many countries."

In concluding this report I wish to state, lest you forget the value of records, and that my motive and object has been the same as Mercer V. Tilson's from the founding of the Bartlett Society. To quote again, he says: "I have labored to rescue from oblivion the names of those who have gone before us, and to place landmarks where they resided, that those of us who now live, and those who come after us may answer to the question: 'Who was your father?' I have received many letters asking for information from persons who could not tell the name of their own grandmother, and were so sorry they did not ask their mother when she was alive and could answer it and make the record. I kept this motto over my desk many years: "Do It Now."

This report when completed will be mailed to the Secretary, Charles H. Bartlett, to be printed as an annex to his report of the annual meeting of the Bartlett Society held at Springfield, Mass., August 8, 1925, and a copy mailed to every member of the society and others. Those receiving it, and not having a copy of our history published in 1915 should surely have one. It is a book of 114 pages, cloth bound, with a copious index.

Five hundred copies were printed and a few are left in the custody of the Historian. Price one dollar, postage paid, which barely covers the cost. In a few years there may be none for sale at any price.

In these days of so much discussion over articles of faith and creeds, William Cullen Bryant, the poet, who embodied in his life and character all of the virtues we ascribe to Deity, and yet he had a creed. Every line of his poem *Thanatopsis* reveals what it was. He looked through Nature up to Nature's God.

THANATOPSIS IN PART

Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The Globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom,—Take the wings
Of morning—and the Barcan desert pierce,
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashings—yet—the dead are there;
And millions in those solitudes, since first
The flight of years began, have laid them down
In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone.
So shalt thou rest—and what if thou withdraw
Unheeded by the living and no friend

Take note of thy departure? All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come,
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glide away, the sons of men,
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron, and maid,
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man,—
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side,
By those, who in their turn shall follow them.
So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

LUCIUS WARREN BARTLETT,

Historian.



